Nov 1'22

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man. *November 1, 1922*

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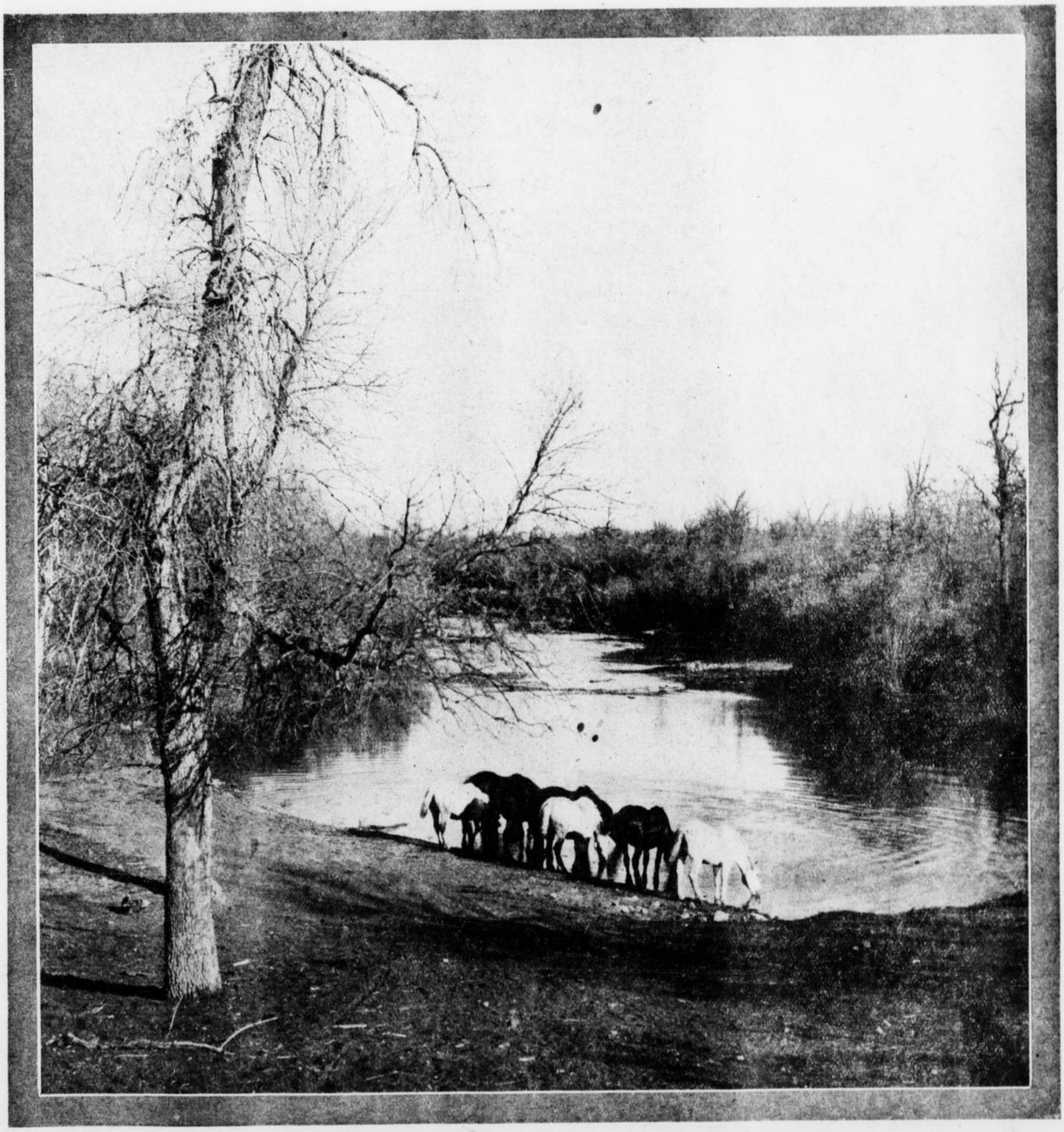

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

Employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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The Immigration Question

By The Editor

IS it in the best interests of this country to encourage selective immigration or should prevailing conditions be accepted as an indication that immigration propaganda at the present time is undesirable? Several Guide readers in letters to the Editor have declared that it is unfair to the new settlers themselves to bring them into Western Canada under prevailing conditions, and further that it will tend to bring about over-production to the disadvantage of those already here. This is a very reasonable attitude upon the part of men and women who are struggling to avert disaster—and many failing in the attempt. We have the deepest sympathy with those who are undergoing such trials at this time, and the welfare of the country demands that every reasonable effort should be made to enable them to remain on their farms and carry on. Yet despite this, we feel that they are naturally taking a short range view of this country's future, and that a slow but steady inflow of carefully selected immigrants will not only be excellent for the immigrants themselves, but will be decidedly helpful and beneficial to the farmers already on the land and the country as a whole.

We are quite conversant with prevailing conditions and we realize that many farmers are being forced off their farms because the income from their crops will not enable them to meet the demands of their creditors. Thousands of others will this year find it necessary to go deeper into debt to meet their obligations. Notwithstanding the huge crop, conditions are extremely serious, and it is not easy to be optimistic at the present moment.

World Economic Conditions

The western farmer is the victim of economic conditions partially due to domestic causes, but in the main due to world conditions over which we have no control. The burden of transportation charges, excessive tariff duties and surplus middlemen, all combine to take a heavy toll from the farmer on what he sells as well as upon what he buys. In Europe where the bulk of our surplus produce is marketed the majority of the nations are bankrupt. As has been the case after every great war the farmers suffer most severely in the process of reconstruction. It cannot be otherwise, because they have no control over the selling price of their products. They are compelled to dump them on to the market and accept whatever price the world is willing to pay. Consequently the price of farm products drops faster than the price of the goods which the farmer has to purchase. Thus ground between the upper and nether millstones the farmer in every country suffers the economic penalties of war as does no other class of producers.

These conditions are not peculiar to Western Canada, they are prevailing generally in every agricultural country. In the United States there is a similar situation and thousands of farmers in that country are being driven to the wall under exactly the same set of circumstances. In Europe the farmers are no better off even though starvation stalks through the land. Great as was the toll of human life during the war it was less than that of the past four years in Europe and Asia owing to what has been aptly described as the "financial dance of death."

Unemployment in Cities

In the cities of Canada and every other land there are large numbers of families who have no means of livlihood because there is no employment for their bread winners and their maintenance has become a charge upon the community. Owing to the fact that farmers cannot purchase their requirements as usual business is greatly depressed. The majority of factories are operating on part time and thousands and thousands of people are out of work. Cities cannot prosper when agriculture is suffering as it is today.

And then the spectre of over-production looms on the horizon as has been the case during hard times for the past 50 years. Statisticians and economists have struggled to decide this question of over-production and yet have reached no valuable conclusions. With millions of people in the world on the verge of starvation it is plain that distribution is more at fault than production. Distribution can only be corrected as world conditions resume normal. Depending as they do upon Europe for their chief markets Canadian farmers must be enabled to produce at the lowest possible cost in order to produce profitably. Canada has natural conditions superior to all other large wheat-producing countries and economic conditions must be made more favorable. European farmers will never again be able to produce as cheaply as before the war. Everything indicates that it should be possible for Canada to compete with the world in the production of wheat under normal conditions.

Faith in the Country

Even in the face of these decidedly unfavorable conditions at present we must remember that even the darkest clouds have a silver lining. Our farmers cannot close up shop, nail on the shutters and depart for some other land where all will be well. There is no land under the sun today where farmers by and large over any such territory as we have here are enjoying any marked degree of prosperity. The cities are far less attractive than the farms. Western Canada will come back again just as it has come back after hard times in the past. The sun still shines, the soil is still rich and seed time and harvest, summer and winter will not fail us. We have faith in this country and we believe that it will come back as quickly as any other country. We believe that the great majority of the farmers have faith in the future of these prairie provinces despite the struggle for existence through which, in common with farmers throughout the world, they are now passing. If Western Canada does not return to normal then the rest of the world will not reach normal either, and civilization will stagger. We cannot accept any such pessimistic view. We have faith in the country and view the future with hope.

Possessing abiding faith in the future of this country we believe it would be doing a great disservice to ourselves and our children to oppose the settlement of carefully selected immigrants upon our idle lands. We do not want any more such hosts as were dumped

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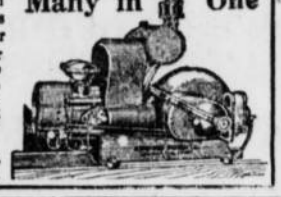

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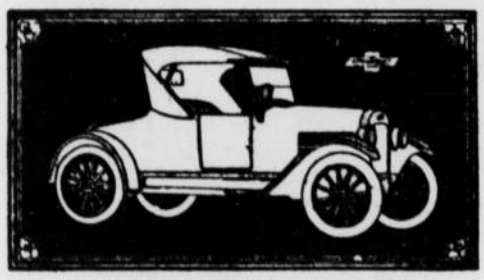

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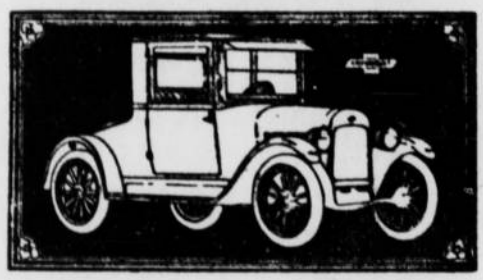

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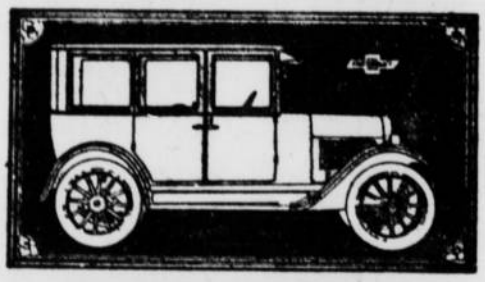

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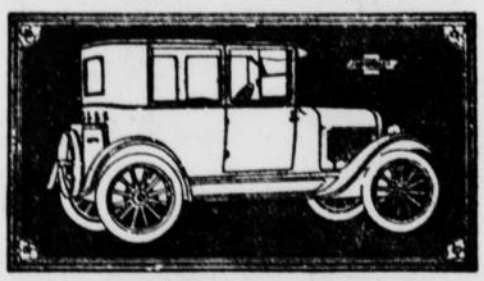

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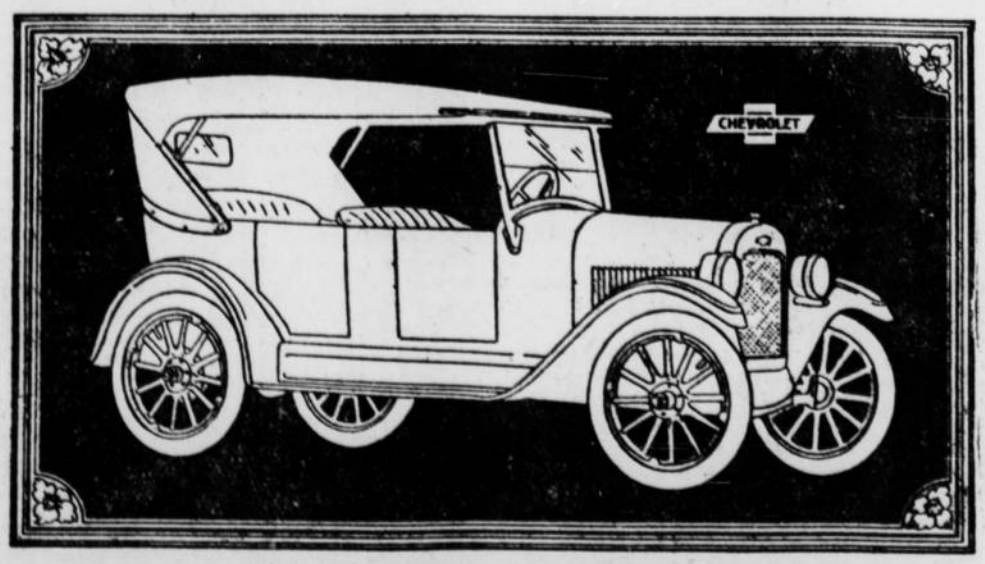

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All closed bodies are built by Fisher.

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into this country 15 or 20 years ago, without selection and without system, and without any direction or assistance after they reached here. We do not want any of the poverty stricken people from other lands. They are a problem for their own home communities. But we do want men and women trained to farm life who have sufficient capital to make a good start, but who are looking for cheaper land of which they may become the owners, and where they can build their own homes and enjoy all the rights and privileges of citizenship. We also want a system by which these people will be enabled to purchase their land at a fair price when they reach here and not be victimized by the land speculator. We want only immigrants who are of the right type and who will have a fair opportunity of making good when they get here.

The Type we Need

There are thousands of settlers of the type that this country needs in Great Britain, United States, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Denmark and Switzerland. They are the very type who with others from Eastern Canada have made this western country what it is today. They are exactly the same as the best we have in this country, and as far as possible none but that type should be allowed to enter. The aim should be and must be to settle them on the idle lands close to our railways and other facilities of civilization.

What advantage will settlers of this type bring to Western Canada? Closer settlement will give better schools and churches which are two of the greatest agencies of civilization and happiness. It will give a better and richer social life and will afford better opportunity for community activities and co-operative organizations, and it will aid towards better farming and will afford what is recognized as the only real solution of the noxious weeds problem.

Looking at the question from a purely selfish viewpoint additional settlers of the right type will aid tremendously in lifting the burden of taxation from the shoulders of those already here. The present population in these prairie provinces will find it impossible in the present generation to pay off the huge provincial, municipal and federal debts that have accumulated. In this respect the economic salvation of the country is to have more people upon our idle lands. We have built our railway systems, our public works and our institutions for a population double what we have today and we must have more population to make use of these facilities economically.

Growth of Political Power

Let us take another selfish aspect. It is idle to imagine that the artificial man-made conditions in this country will ever be corrected except through the economic and political power of the people living here. Economic conditions have only been remedied as the political strength of the people has grown, and they have been able to force a consideration of their problems in the national parliament at Ottawa. A steady growth in our population will bring a corresponding growth in political power and that power wisely exercised is bound to correct the injustices and lighten the burden upon western agriculture.

In the meantime those of us here at present must assume the responsibility of improving conditions to the best of our ability. How many of us are actually dong all we can in that direction? How have the greatest improvements been brought about? By the farmers themselves through their own organizations. Practically all the relief secured through reduced transportation charges, improvements in the grain trade, reductions in the customs tariff, and in many other directions have been secured by the activities of the organized farmers, either directly through their own organizations or as a result of their political activities. There is no other means in sight today by which other important and necessary improvements will be brought about. Yet not more than one farmer in five in these prairie provinces is a member of these farmers' organizations and giving his support to the work they are doing for the benefit of

Continued on Page 17

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 1, 1922

British Politics

The British parliament has been dissolved and the general election has been fixed for November 15. The campaign will thus be short, but it promises to be particularly snappy. With the responsibilities of office off his shoulders, Lloyd George is out to do battle in the style which made him the idol of the radicals in the Liberal party and not infrequently a thorn in the flesh of the rest of the party in the days before the war. His sword is in his hand, he declares, but so far he has done little damage to his opponents, his speeches, while not lacking in smart come-backs, proving a disappointment to his friends.

Verbal fire works are not in the line of the new premier. Bonar Law is the business head in politics. He says what he has to say without much polemical embellishment, and he was certainly not selected for leader by the insurgent Conservatives for his platform ability. His policy as outlined to his constituents at Glasgow is characteristic of the man. He believes that what the nation needs is tranquility and repose in order to get back to things as they were, and tranquility and repose sums up the platform of the Conservatives.

The Independent Liberals also show a tendency toward tranquility and repose. They have ceased to be militant reformers. Their platform is not even a shadow of the principles which distinguished a once great party. They are apparently as afraid of domestic reform along the line so often emphasized during the war as the Conservatives. They also want to get back to things as they were, and their platform is so general as to be meaningless.

The Labor party is the only party with a platform that is calculated to inspire hope or enthusiasm in the mass of the people. That its platform could be immediately carried out may be doubted, but the outlook and the attitude of the party toward the great economic problems confronting the country induced even the great Liberal paper, the Manchester Guardian, to declare some time ago that the Labor party was the only party in Great Britain with ideals.

Another element in the election is the co-operatives. For some time past a vigorous discussion has been going on in the ranks of the co-operatives with regard to direct political action, and in the last election there were several co-operative candidates and two were elected. There are several in the field now and the co-operative party has issued a manifesto which condemns the coalition, declares for a new social order in which the health and welfare of the mass of the people shall be the first concern of government, supports the League of Nations, favors universal free trade and the abolition of secret diplomacy, and opposes imperialism and military adventures. The co-operatives, in fact, are closely allied with the Labor party, and co-operative candidates are not run in opposition to Labor candidates.

It is doubtful whether any one party can secure a majority. The Liberal party will be without its historical Irish support in the House, the Irish representation being cut below half with the establishment of Irish self-government. The many cornered contests will certainly give capricious and ridiculous results, and the next House of Commons is likely to be less representative of the state of public opinion than the last was when it was elected. England, according to Disraeli, does not love coalitions, and history supports the assertion, but the development of political groups is making imperative a change of opinion as to the organization of government.

The Work of the League

The third assembly of the League of Nations, which closed a couple of weeks ago, showed more courage and also more determination than its predecessors. It showed the League getting into its stride, so to speak, and facing its real work in a manner that gives great promise for the future. It evolved a plan for the financial relief of Austria which includes a substantial loan guaranteed by the great powers and secured on the gross receipts from customs and the tobacco monopoly, and it went after the problem of disarmament in vigorous fashion though without coming to any decision. Plans for reduction of armaments through mutual guarantees against aggression have been referred to a committee to be licked into shape for the next meeting of the assembly. The League, however, indicated in the course of its proceedings that it was quite willing to take hold of large projects of an international character, provided the statesmen of the world were prepared to step to one side and give it a chance where they were only muddling things.

Take for example the question of the Dardanelles. Lloyd George has himself made it plain that to preserve freedom of the straits Great Britain was prepared to go to war with the Turks. But how is that freedom now secured? It is a popular impression that the straits have been internationalized, but the fact is that they are now controlled by Great Britain, France and Italy; that is the extent of the internationalization. The international commission, according to the Treaty of Sevres, was to be composed of representatives from the United States (if that country was willing), from Russia, Turkey and Bulgaria (when they were admitted to membership in the League of Nations), the Great Powers including Japan, Greece and Rumania. That means a substantial international commission, but such a commission does not exist, and its non-existence had not a little to do with the disagreement between Great Britain and France and Italy in the recent crisis, for both the latter powers were jealous of the place occupied by Great Britain because of her dominant naval strength.

The League is willing to take charge of the straits, and if the League is to be of any real service to humanity that is the kind of work with which it should be entrusted. It would be a real and not a partial international commission, and the effect of giving it control of the straits should be to take the question out of the hands of scheming politicians. The third assembly of the League has shown that it means to be what it was intended to be by the sincere advocates of such an international organization, and if it does not become that it will be because the politicians who play the game of diplomacy do not want an organization which will settle international disputes on the basis of justice, and will shove into the background the obsolescent doctrine that nations unlike individuals are not bound by any ethical code.

Tying Up the Grain Trade

Life for the western wheat grower seems to be just one exploitation after another. He has just managed to get freight rates to Fort William reduced when he finds himself mulcted by a shipping combine, or something like it, on the Great Lakes. A few weeks ago The Guide commented on a situation on the lakes which amounted to discrimination in shipping rates by Canadian ship-owners against Canadian grain, a discrimination made possible by the monopoly given Canadian shipping by our coast trade regulations. Now because of the heavy crop on both sides of the border there is a serious congestion at Buffalo, and in order to relieve that congestion Canadian ships engaged in trading between Canadian ports are being switched to Buffalo to carry grain to Montreal, tempted by rates that have gone skyward at an alarming rate, and because of lack of shipping the Canadian grain transportation movement has backed up practically on to the farm. The shipping shortage has prevented the discharge of cars and thus caused a car shortage, and because of the inability to move grain, prices are failing to keep up with Liverpool quotations. While Buffalo is congested, the government elevator at Port Colborne cannot get enough grain to keep it working at capacity. And the farmer pays, and through him the entire business of the country with the exception of a few ship-owners.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce threatened in the case of the discriminatory rates to suspend the Canadian coasting trade regulations and thus institute competition between Canadian and American ships and establish parity in rates, but in the present situation he has done nothing or rather his department has done nothing, for the minister has gone to China to seek new markets for Canadian products, leaving his office in charge of Sir Lomer Gouin, who apparently has something else to think about than the most important trade of the country.

The Revival of Patronage

There is a steadily increasing volume of complaint against the revival of patronage in some of the departments at Ottawa, and more particularly the post office. It is charged that political appointments to minor posts at least has become the rule in the post office since the order-in-council of last June, which virtually re-established patronage in the case of small country post offices. The Veteran, the official publication of the G.W.V.A., makes the further charge that the preference to ex-service men guaranteed by the Civil Service Act and specifically retained in the order-in-council issued last June covering minor appointments, is being disregarded, and that ex-service men actually occupying such positions are being dismissed to make room for political appointees.

A specific case is given in The Veteran for October 21, in which it is stated that "Henry Armstrong, returned soldier and postmaster at Beaton, B.C., had been ordered to hand over the office to one Ernest Roberts, civilian, without reason of any kind being given for the change. Veterans of Nelson immediately got in touch with the member for West Kootenay, L. Humphrey, in whose riding Beaton is located. Mr. Humphrey stated that he had received a letter from the Post Office Department that the change was being made 'in accordance with your recommendation.' He denied ever having recommended Roberts."

There have been reports of conflict between Hon. C. Murphy and the Civil Service Commission, the former apparently regarding with none too favorable an eye the authority of the latter in the making of appointments

to the government service. At the recent conference of postal officials, however, Mr. Murphy stated very positively that in the administration of his department he "had no desire to play politics," but he also went on to say that he would not tolerate any employee of the department playing politics against him or the government of which he is a member. That is all right, but the charges made against his department indicate something different. West Kootenay, for example, is represented by a Progressive, and in the general election he defeated both a Conservative and a Liberal opponent. He denies ever having made recommendation for a new appointment, and on the face of it, it would appear that somebody in the department blundered and sent to Mr. Humphrey a letter that was intended for the defeated Liberal candidate, who would, according to the system, have the handling of any patronage in the constituency. There is room, therefore, for some investigation, and if Mr. Murphy does not undertake it Mr. Humphrey ought to do so for his own sake and in the public interest. The Civil Service Commission is endeavoring to carry out the law in the way the people want to see it carried out. The guarantee of preference, other things being equal, to ex-service men was a pledge not only of all political parties but of the people themselves, and this moral obligation out to be rigidly observed.

Decision on Cattle Embargo

A conference between British and Canadian ministers in London has resulted in what the press reports describe as a satisfactory decision regarding the embargo on Canadian cattle. The decision has not been made public, probably because the matter will have to come before the British parliament in the form of a bill, and the British ministers have realized in experience that the less they have to say on the subject the easier it will be to deal with it in the House of Commons. It is believed, however, that the proposals for short-time quarantine have been dropped, and if that be so, and the decision is really satisfactory to the Canadian representatives, it would appear that the government has agreed to remove all obstacles as far as Canadian cattle are concerned. It was expected that a short session of parliament would be held before the election at which the necessary legislation would be submitted, but as parliament has been dissolved a new government may have to give effect to the decision of the conference.

A Saving of $25,000,000

In another part of The Guide will be found a computation of the saving to the farmers of Western Canada effected by the re-establishment of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement rates on grain, prepared by Alex. McDonald, freight rate expert, who was associated with H. J. Symington, K.C., in the fight of the governments of the prairie provinces for lower freight rates. According to this computation, which covers about one-third of the crop to be moved, the reduced rates have saved the farmers approximately $8,000,000. It is estimated that on the whole of the crop the saving will reach the nice total of $25,000,000.

That sum represents in this particular instance the value to the farmers of having their own representatives at Ottawa, and incidentally the value of co-operation. The persistence of the Progressives at Ottawa brought to their support many Liberals, and with this support the Crow's Nest Pass agreement rates were restored. In the days of rigid partyism the government had only to crack the whip and its supporters voted as it dictated. If that had been done in this case the Progressives would have been outvoted and legislation worth $25,000,000 to the western farmers would not have been secured. On the other hand, if there had been no Progressives at Ottawa the Crow's Nest Pass agreement would have been thrown on the junk pile. The policy of the farmers of having their own representatives prepared to promote public welfare by political co-operation so far has worked well, and on principle should always work well.

The Newport by-election in England, the result of which it is said was an important factor in the decision of the Conservative party to break with the coalition, gave the Conservatives 13,515 votes, Labor 11,425 and Liberal 8,841. The successful candidate, it will be seen, is very much a minority representative, his votes being 6,751 less than the combined votes of Labor and Liberal. If this is the kind of thing the Conservatives are building on there may be some irritating surprises in store for them, and in any case it stands for a condition that simply cannot last. Conditions are bringing nearer the transferable vote.

"I am a free man, the burden is off my shoulders and my sword is in my hand." So said Lloyd George after his resignation from the premiership. His opponents will doubtless retort that he might still have been premier if he had kept his hands off the sword—while he was trying to make peace with the Turks.

Lord Birkenhead, the outgoing lord high chancellor of Great Britain, sat up all night prior to giving up the seals of his office, appointing his political and other friends to judicial positions which are in the disposal of the office. Now if that had happened in Canada somebody would immediately have commented upon the rottenness of our politics as compared with Great Britain.

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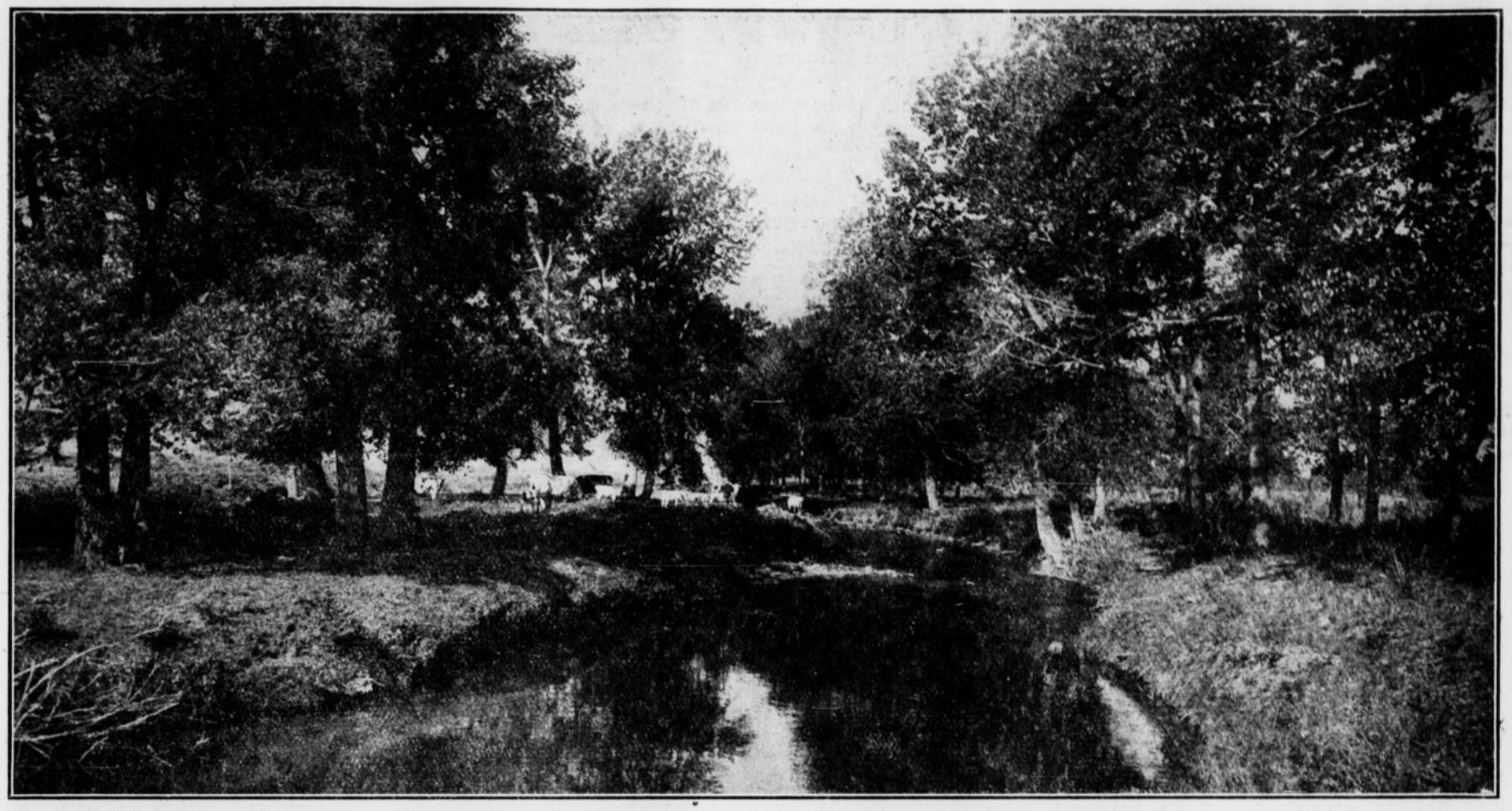

Experience with sunflowers and brome grass indicate that the supply of drinking water and not crops is the real limiting factor in successful dairying. Above: A Southern Alberta creek.

Can the Dairy Cow Win in the Semi-arid Areas of Western Canada?---By G. H. Hutton, Supt. of Agriculture and Animal Industry, C.P.R.

THE future of farming on the non-irrigable lands in southern Alberta and south-western Saskatchewan has been painted in black by some observers who have made a more or less cursory examination into the agricultural possibilities of these districts. It is quite true that there are districts the future of which as farming areas is open to some question, but in general it is unjust to the possibilities of the large percentage of these districts to say that the future is without hope.

Speaking broadly we have adopted in the past a system of farming which invites the maximum hazard, confines operations to but a small portion of the year, and limits revenue to a very few initial sources. Hope for the future is justified and lies in following better methods of cultivation and the production of a greater variety of crops, some of which at least are well adapted to the climatic conditions peculiar to this particular region.

The efficient marketing of this greater variety of crops demands that livestock be accepted as an essential part of the inventory of every farm. It may seem an inopportune time to stress the importance of livestock as an indispensable factor in western agriculture, because prices have been greatly depressed during the past twelve months and many of our most successful livestock men have been forced to accept extremely heavy losses. Notwithstanding these facts there are certain favorable features of the situation which demand the attention of every thoughtful man and force the conclusion that there are methods of livestock production of which in the past we have failed to avail ourselves to any great extent, which will contribute to the lowering of the cost of production and thus to the possible profits.

Changes in Existing Practices

A reduction of from twenty-five to fifty per cent. in the age of a steer at the time he is finished for market will materially reduce the over-head and increase the turn-over. We should plan to finish our cattle in the West. Adding finish to the steer and the lamb in Western Canada by means of silage and utilization of our coarse grains and screenings, which we have been shipping out of the country for the use of livestock feeders in the United States and Eastern Canada, will contribute very materially to changing the situation in the West.

Hogs and lambs are both relatively high in price at the present time, though we hear little comment on this phase of our livestock situation. Lambs sold at ten to ten and a quarter cents on the Calgary market last week (October 10), while hogs brought ten and a quarter cents. Good cows were sold as high as three and a quarter cents while top steers were worth four and a half cents, and butter-fat at country points brought 38 cents last week. Barley at country points has been bringing around 34 cents per bushel, while the quotation on oats is 30 cents. These grain prices certainly warrant the marketing of our coarse grains through any one of the livestock channels above mentioned in preference to selling at prices prevailing at country elevators.

The Business Aspect of Dairying

In view of the manner in which the price of dairy products has been maintained, and in view also of the fact that Western Canada is now able to produce a quality of butter which is of recognized merit on the butter markets of the world, the future of the dairying industry in the dry areas deserves some consideration at this time. Dairying naturally couples with it the production of hogs, and the two together, if properly handled, will make a very definite contribution to the lifting of the cloud which over-hangs this area, and to a change from a spirit of depression to one of aggressive hopefulness.

The fact that suitable silage crops can be successfully grown in the drier areas of the prairie provinces is in itself a striking answer to the question: Can the dairy cow win in the semi-arid areas of the West? Suitable pastures may be hard to obtain, but will in time be secured. In the meantime ensilage can be readily stored in sufficient quantities to carry the herd through the winter and to supplement the summer pastures so that satisfactory production may be expected (providing the breeding is right) from the dairy herds maintained in the drier areas of the West.

Results indicate that sufficient silage can be produced to maintain throughout the winter at least one animal to the acre, the crops used being either corn or sunflowers. I believe these figures represent minimum production as our own experience in the growing of sunflowers on dry land has shown the lowest yield to be twelve tons per acre in 1921 at Strathmore. This point was not the driest of those at which the company conducted farming operations, but from experience at our most eastern Alberta farm, I believe that the statement that one acre will produce sufficient corn or sunflower silage to maintain one mature animal during the entire feeding period is quite conservative. The storing of silage in the trench presents no difficulties as yet, and in my judgment offers a satisfactory and economical method of storing feed that is within reach of all who are willing to expend the necessary labor to construct the trench.

As already pointed out, the price of butter-fat during the present season has been such as to warrant a farmer entering the dairying business, and the argument appears to be logical that if prices have been maintained at their present level during this year they are likely to hold a somewhat similar figure during the next ten or twenty years.

Summer Feed

The use of sweet clover, western rye and brome grass will reduce the area required for pasturage. When this pasture is supplemented by silage two acres of land should be sufficient for one cow for the summer. It is admitted that the average yield of coarse grains in these areas is low, but even considering these low yields two acres should be sufficient to provide the grain ration for one cow when it is remembered that under the rotation which might be adopted one-half the grain could follow silage crops. These areas, together with the acre set aside for the production of silage, should carry one head per annum. Having made allowance for the production of feed for horses and for summerfallow, we would still find it possible to maintain from 15 to 20 cows per quarter-section. In fact in one of the driest districts of Alberta where it was a common experience of the grain farmer to apply for government relief, 20 cows have been successfully maintained on the crops produced on one quarter-section of land.

The average production per annum from 20 dairy cows of good breeding, fed as indicated, should be in the neighborhood of 7,000 pounds of milk, with a butter-fat test of 3.5 per cent. The average price of sweet churning cream at Calgary between January 1, 1920, and October 1, 1922, was 46.5 cents, while the average price for 1922 for this grade of cream is 37 cents per pound fat. It can be assumed that the figures for this year will probably represent prices for some time to come. Producing as above indicated and basing the price on the average figure for 1922, less carrying charges, the returns from 20 cows would be $1,715, aside from the value of skim-milk for pork production.

Average Cows With Ordinary Feeding

It may be argued that the average production of the dairy cows of the West should be taken. If the average cows were fed as we are suggesting the returns would be much greater. However, let us take 4,300 pounds as the average production. If the milk tests 3.5 per cent. and sells at 35 cents per pound butter-fat, f.o.b. point of shipment, we have a return from 20 cows on the quarter-section of $1,053.50, apart from the returns from hogs as a side line. These returns per quarter-section are far greater than the returns from wheat, based on average yield and average price.

The fact that the production of dairy products in the West is rapidly increasing during recent years is an indication that the argument contained herein is in the main correct, and that farmers in general are realizing that it is to their economic advantage to keep dairy cattle.

As this economic truth gradually spreads we will have more profitable farms established on sound business principles throughout the drier areas because of the ability of the dairy cow and the hog to pay operation costs, lift the mortgage from the land, provide good homes, educate the children, and satisfy the desire of men in general to embark upon safe and sure methods of obtaining a livelihood and providing against the encroachment of time.

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Official Election Figures

The official figures as given out by the returning officer for The Pas constituency in the election held October 5, show that Premier Bracken received more than double the combined number of votes given to his three antagonists. With one ballot box not yet received and one lost the totals were: **Bracken**, 460; **Finger**, 117; **McNeil**, 37; **Robertson, 70.**

News from the Organizations

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

MANITOBA

Manitoba District Conventions

It is being increasingly recognized in the province of Manitoba that the permanent success and progress of the Farmers' Movement depends upon the practical efficiency of the district organization. This fall the districts are planning for their district conventions early with a view to taking hold of the work at the beginning of the season and putting the association in the strongest possible position for 1923. The following district conventions are announced:

Lisgar

Lisgar United Farmers will meet in convention in the Orange Hall, at Manitou, on Monday, November 6, at 2 p.m., with an evening session at 7.30 p.m., at which W. R. Wood will address the delegates on the temperance situation.

Provencher

Provencher district will hold its annual convention in Winnipeg, on Tuesday, November 7, at 9.30 a.m.

Dauphin

Dauphin will hold its district convention on the 10th at Dauphin. Practical problems will be discussed such as financial problems of rural Manitoba in 1922, immigration proposals, wheat marketing, etc.

Macdonald

The Macdonald convention will be held in Carman, on November 14, at 3 p.m., with an evening session at 8 p.m.

Neepawa

Neepawa District Convention will be held in Arden on November 24. There will be two sessions, afternoon and evening. Addresses will be given on "Broadening Out"; the Banking Question; the Temperance Situation, etc. Neepawa expects a record attendance.

End of U.F.M. Local Year

The attention of U.F.M. locals, especially of the many new locals organized in 1922, is drawn to the fact that the local year ends with the month of November. The constitution provides for the annual meeting for election of officers being held early in December. Before the local year closes local boards should see that the financial and business phases of the local work are put in shape, all dues remitted to the provincial and district associations, the books audited and the reports prepared. Blank forms for reports to district and provincial bodies will be issued in good time and should be filled in and returned early in December.

Attention is again directed to the provision that resolutions for the annual provincial convention will have preference if in the secretary's hands by December 18, and every resolution should be accompanied by the name of some person who will support it on the floor of the convention.

SASKATCHEWAN

A Winter Program

The Central office of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, like other organizations, finds it necessary always to be looking and planning ahead, hence the issue at this time of a Suggestive Outline of Studies for the winter of 1922-23. In issuing this program it has been thought well to lay stress on a few of the more important problems at present before the farmers, while giving a number of other subjects as suggestions to locals which would prefer to substitute these for some of those given, or to hold additional meetings. The program, together with working hints, is as follows:

Subject 1—Banking

Meeting 1—Salient points of Bank Act: a, Charters, qualifications for, etc.; b, Capital, reserve, shares, etc.; c, Inspection, audit, reports, etc.; d, Issue and circulation of notes; e, Business and powers of a bank; f, Purchase, assignment, insolvency, collapse, etc.; g, Responsibility of officers. Some needed reforms: a, Better inspection; b, Limitation of loans.

Meeting 2—Relation between banks and farmers: a, Survey of banking accommodation in community; b, Banks and trust companies; c, Centralization of wealth under our system.

Subject II—Taxation

Meeting 3—Debate on one system or a comparison of the systems: a, Sales Tax; b, Inheritance Tax; c, Business Profits Tax; d, Lands Values Taxation; e, Income.

Subject III—Provincial Budget Speech—1922

Meeting 4.

Subject IV—Transportation

Meeting 5—a, Government vs. private ownership of Canadian railways; b, Freight rates and the West; c, Great waterways.

Subject V—Marketing

Meeting 6—a, The operations and benefit of the Canadian Wheat Board; b, Co-operative marketing of grain in other countries, U.S. Grain Growers' Corporation, the Australian system; c, Schemes of Canadian farmers for co-operative marketing of wheat.

Miscellaneous Subjects

Meeting 7—Conventions resolutions.

Meeting 8—Convention reports.

Meeting 9—Debate: Resolved that the need of population for Canada is so great that the Dominion government is justified in immediately launching a most aggressive and unrestricted immigration policy.

Meeting 10—Discussion or debate on economic group representation vs. party or bi-party representation.

Supplementary Subjects

1. Marketing of eggs in Canada by provinces; 2, Co-operative livestock marketing. Canadian beef and bacon and the British market. Possibilities in a chilled meat industry; 3, Debate: Resolved that Canada does not require a Senate or Upper Chamber.

Helpful Literature

It has been possible to secure considerable literature on most of these subjects, as aids to their discussion. At present there can be supplied copies of the following literature: A debate on each of the various forms of taxation; a debate on government vs. private ownership of railways; Canada's railway situation—article. A brief history of the Grand Trunk Railway system—article; a brief history of the Intercolonial Railway—article; a brief history of the Hudson Bay Railway—article; debate on government inspection of banks; the Commonwealth Bank of Australia—article; memorandum of Canadian Council of Agriculture on the wheat board; a digest of the Canadian Wheat Board report—article; The Australian Wheat Pool—article; Immigration and its relation to national problems—article; The Women's Section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture—article; a debate on the Senate.

This material will be supplemented from time to time as it is possible to do so, and, together with instructions for conducting debates, will be supplied free of charge, on application, to any local or individual. As its preparation entails considerable time, work and expense only a small number of copies can be supplied to each local.

ALBERTA

Warner Convention

The annual convention of the Warner U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association was held in Foremost, on October 11, with A. H. Steckle as chairman, and M. C. Storrust, acting secretary.

A resolution brought in by Energetic local, and carried unanimously, asks the provincial government to enact legislation, before the 1923 crop is marketed, making it possible for farmers to assign all their assets to the govern-

Continued on Page 19

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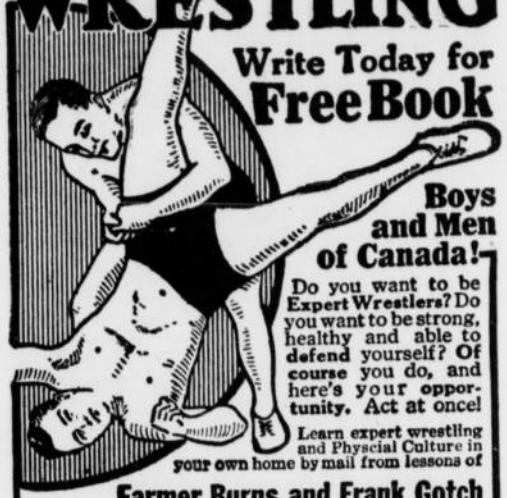

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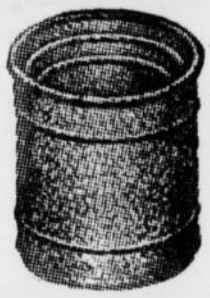

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The Problem of Wheat Marketing

A Series of Questions Put Before President H. W. Wood by Bassano Local U.F.A. on Wheat Marketing and the Replies Thereto

IN a recent letter to President Wood, the Bassano local submitted 26 questions in reference to the problem of wheat marketing. At the request of the Bassano local the letter, together with Mr. Wood's answers to the various questions, is published below. These answers have been endorsed by the Executive Committee of the U.F.A:

"Bassano, Alta.,
"September 4, 1922.

"Mr. H. W. Wood, President of the U.F.A., Calgary, Alberta.

"Dear Mr. Wood:

"The Bassano local of the U.F.A., in the interest of further discussion of the proposed wheat board plan endorsed by the last U.F.A. convention and the substitute recently enacted, submits to you and your executive board the following questions which we would be pleased to have answered by you in our official organ, The U.F.A., and in The Grain Growers' Guide."

Q. 1—Will you please quote that part of the British North America Act which vests in the provinces, aside from police powers, the power to revoke the individual right of contract?

Q. 2—Please quote, verbatim, the opinion of your legal department covering the preceding question.

Answers to questions 1 and 2 by James Muir, K.C., LL.D., Counsel:

Re British North America Act (1867)

"We are asked to quote that part of the above act which vests in the province aside from police powers, the power to revoke the individual right of contract, and to give our opinion covering the question.

"Our constitutional law being governed by the above act, where the written text is explicit it is conclusive, but where it is ambiguous recourse must be had for its interpretation to the context and the scheme of the whole act, and in Canada, as in the United States, it must be developed and applied with the assistance of the courts, and as the courts in both countries have refused to deal with abstract questions their decisions are limited to the law applicable to the particular case before the court, and as after 100 years under the United States constitution new questions to be decided upon still arise and have to be decided, it would be at least very venturesome to lay down any general rule, and an opinion even on a specific case might require a great deal of careful consideration and any opinion might have to be given with hesitation.

"Among the 16 subjects appropriated to provincial legislatures under section 13 in these words are 'Property and Civil Rights' and contracts would certainly be included, and if there were nothing more to be considered no conflict would arise between the Dominion and the province as to their respective legislative powers. There is, however, the express exception of 'Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes' which are expressly made subject to Dominion legislation.

"The following subjects are also subject to Dominion legislation: 'Bankruptcy,' 'The Regulations of Trade and Commerce,' 'Banking,' 'Copyright,' and other subjects in which the legislation respecting 'Civil Rights and Property,' to which contracts belong are involved.

"As each of the provinces has the same legislative powers, these powers are also limited by the territorial limits of the province. The Dominion government has also the power to pass laws for the 'general peace, order and good government of Canada,' and in such legislation at least incidentally property and civil rights would be involved. Under a written constitution it must have been foreseen that sharp and definite distinctions between the various provinces and the Dominion could not be attained, and that some of the classes of legislation assigned to the provincial legislatures unavoidably ran into and are embraced by some of the classes of subjects allotted to the Dominion and hence the difficulty in determining the legislative powers of the provinces even in specific cases, and the necessity of using general terms. We may add that when once it has been determined that the particular contract comes within the field of provincial legislation, the power to legislate is absolute and in such cases the legislature may prohibit, cancel, modify and regulate all such contracts, and as to property may even exappropriate private property without compensation to the owner.

"We hope that to some extent, at least, we have answered your questions and at any rate have shown some of the difficulties that surround it.

"Yours truly, James Muir."

Attitude in Manitoba

Q. 3—Is it true that a majority of farmers of Manitoba, closer to market and with lower freight rates and hence better able to take advantage of the higher grain prices usually obtaining in the opening market season, are averse to a compulsory pool?

Answer to Q. 3—The U.F.M. convention decided in favor of a wheat board. In the controversy over the wheat board it was frequently asserted by its opponents that the Manitoba farmers were opposed to it, but I have found no evidence among the farmers themselves to support this assertion. I believe they are in favor of a wheat board.

Q. 4—Without the co-operation of Manitoba farmers, what show have we to stabilize the wheat markets of the world? Or even with Manitoba included?

Answer to Q. 4—I am not clear as to just what is meant by "to stabilize the wheat markets of the world." If you mean a condition under which the price of wheat will fluctuate but little from time to time, we are now rapidly approaching that condition. That condition will be reached when the price of wheat sinks to a level just above its stock food value. This I might say, is not what the advocates of the wheat board were trying to accomplish, but rather what they were trying to prevent. They wanted a marketing system by which the flow of wheat could be controlled, and sales negotiated on the basis of its human food value.

Q. 5—Since the records of the United States Grain Growers Inc., Chicago, Ill., show that less than one per cent. of their 60,000 members could be induced to sign a compulsory pooling contract, what evidence have you, in the absence of a direct referendum based on thorough discussion in your locals, that a majority of Canadian producers favor a compulsory pool?

Answer to Q. 5—That the wheat producers of the three principal wheat-producing provinces, viz., Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, want a wheat board is evidenced by their actions in passing resolutions to that effect in their annual conventions, as well as resolutions passed by locals. It is also evidenced by word of mouth wherever I have come in contact with them, also by individual letters.

The Convention Resolutions

Q. 6—Granting the initiative and referendum as one of the cardinal principles of the Progressive party, why was not a referendum secured direct from your locals on the question of creating a compulsory pool, and prior to holding our last annual convention?

Answer to Q. 6—I was under the impression that the initiative was always in the hands of the locals, and that it was continuously being exercised. The machinery of our organization functions for that purpose. Conventions are for the purpose of giving expression to the results of their initiations, and to take united action regarding them. It is true that frequently a local, after initiating something, has it referred to the other locals as a suggestion. The executive committee may do the same, but there is no one with authority to autocratically refer a thing to the locals and say it shall be decided by a popular majority.

Q. 7—Is it not true that the convention resolutions favoring a compulsory government wheat board, passed by the annual conventions of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, were the direct result of the effort and influence of yourself, C. Rice-Jones, J. B. Musselman and Norman Lambert;

Continued on Page 13

The Simple Secret of

Caruso's Power

WHAT are the physiological reasons for a beautiful, powerful voice? In the past, this subject has been a mystery even to voice instructors. Now a great scientist has cleared up this subject. Few understand the principles involved in the Feuchtinger method, but everyone marvels at the striking results attained. A close study of the vocal mechanism of the late Enrico Caruso, preserved by scientists of his native Italy, has fully corroborated the theory and practice of the famous Eugene Feuchtinger, A. M.

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How Should We Valuate Dairy Cattle?

Do We Attach Too Much Importance to Show-Yard Winnings?—The Ideal System of Determining Merit Combines Consideration of Individuality and Performance

THE show-ring standard for dairy cattle is based on the assumption that there is a close association between body type and production. Yet it is common knowledge that many of the high-producing cows would not be placed at their heads of their respective classes at exhibitions, and conversely many show-ring favorites have not and cannot distinguish themselves at the pail. That is entirely different from declaring that show-ring standards mean nothing—that there is no correlation between form and function. The proper interpretation is that the best structural evidences of high production that have been discovered to date are not infallible.

In a discussion of this kind it should always be remembered that performance records are open to the same objection as show winnings: they don't tell the whole story. Every breeder knows the value of constitution in his cattle. Selection which does not take it into account is the surest road toward breed deterioration. While it is true that big records are not made by cows deficient in constitution (and to that extent pail records satisfy the need for a check in this respect), it is likewise true that the show ring is apt to be a better sifting ground with regard to constitution for cattle with ordinary milk records.

Performance records tell nothing about breed type and peculiarities of form, a study which is necessary for constructive breeding. Ayrshire breeders in the homeland have had a great deal to say on this point.

Both criteria, the record of performance and the show-yard judge's rating, have their uses and cannot be dispensed with. Would not the ideal method of judging be then a combination of the two? As usual the Danes have got the start of us. Sometime ago they invoked their agricultural genius in the settlement of this problem and devised a system which takes into account individuality, performance, and ancestry. In a recent issue of Farm and Dairy, J. B. Spencer has the following to say of the Danish system.

The Danish System

"The Dane, as compared with the Anglo-Saxon, does not possess a sentimental love for his livestock in the same sense, at least, as an Englishman enjoys the companionship of his dog. 'Handsome is as handsome does' with the Dane, and it has paid him well to observe this policy. Form still means something in the show ring, but either male or female must give evidence of performance before entering competition. For the past ten years or longer the state took a further step than had hitherto been taken to encourage the breeding of animals with good records. This was done by making certain stipulations as to the grants to agricultural societies to be used to supplement prizes at shows. It was provided in 1912 that after two years from the enactment of a law passed that year, no grant should be given for prizes for bulls of dairy breeds unless reliable information were given of the yield of milk of their dams by quantity and by percentage of fat. After five years from the enactment of this law no grant was to be given for prizes for cows of dairy breeds unless reliable information were given with respect to the quantity and quality of their milk.

"These general rules had for many years been observed in certain of the more progressive individual sections of the country. At the present date, therefore, at the shows the record of milk yield, forms an important part of the judging. It might be pointed out here that the records are officially made by milk recording societies and registered at the Laboratory of Agricultural Research at Copenhagen. Where the rules vary with different societies the general system is that cows are admitted to the show ring only when reliable information is given of their milk yield, and young stock only when such information is given concerning their dams.

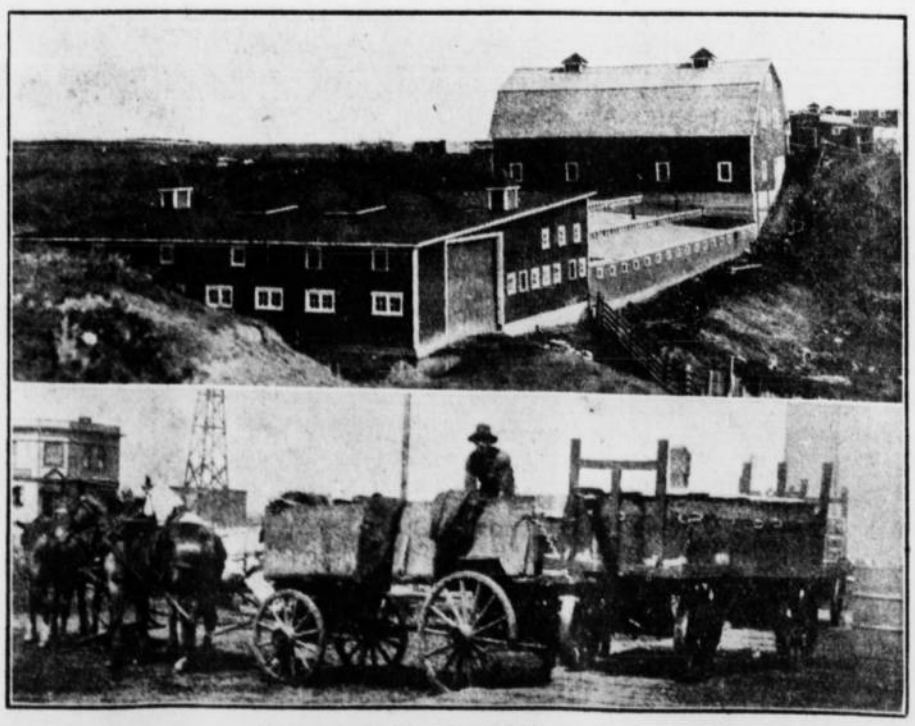
Danish Show Classification

"The classification is much the same as the Canadian rule so far as males and heifers are concerned, but cows are shown in collections. For example, from herds of fifteen cows, three must be shown; from herds of sixteen to thirty cows, four must be shown; and so on until from herds of more than one hundred cows, eight must be exhibited. Each animal must have yielded an average of 330 pounds of butter per annum, and milk containing not less than 3.6 per cent. of fat. A lower percentage of fat does not disqualify a cow which has yielded an average of 385 pounds of butter. Special awards are given for cows giving higher yields according to certain rules.

"There is also provision for family competitions. Families may be either cows descended from one dam, at least three cows being shown descended through the female line, and only one generation may be omitted, or it is allowed that four or more cows descended from one sire may be shown. The same requirements with respect to production as in the case of collections of cows above referred to are required in the family competitions.

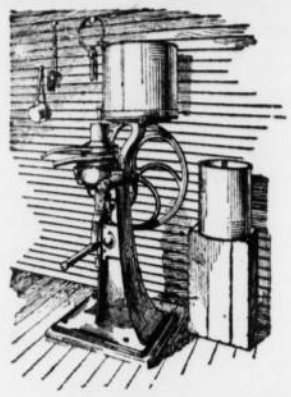
Bulls That Can Win

"When the judging is finished the animals or collections within each class are placed in the show yard in order of



Scenes from Dr. Hays' Holstein Farm

Above: A set of fully modern dairy barns. Below: Unloading a four-horse load of sweet milk at Carstairs for immediate delivery to Calgary.



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merit according to the points gained from judging by appearance. The bulls are also judged by appearance and placed in order according to the points obtained. The judges can give up to 24 points and no bull can be awarded a prize if it gains less than 10 points. It is a condition without which no bull can compete for a prize at a show that the milk yields of its dam, dam's dam, and sire's dam have been reliably recorded, and the records must be given up to the end of September previous to the show if the animals were then alive. It is a further condition that the dam on an average of all the recorded years shall have yielded 340 pounds of butter and milk not less than 3.6 per cent. fat, or 385 pounds of butter testing not less than 3.4 per cent. of fat. This principle is further carried out in the cow and heifer classes.

"Besides the prize for judging by appearance already mentioned, a bull can be awarded a further recognition for descent. In addition to the 24 points that may be given for external appearance, 24 and additional points may be given for the recorded yields of ancestors."

What Wool Grades Mean

Everyone conversant with the facts will admit that the Canadian farmer knows less about wool than any other product from which he derives his income. To many wool growers wool is simply wool, regardless of the fact that the most valuable grades sell for an advance of 100 per cent. over the poorest grades.

This lack of knowledge of wool has in the past been a serious handicap to the grower in disposing of his clip at a fair price. In the days when clips were sold individually the farmer had to dicker with a man whose long training enabled him to valuate wool to within a fraction of a cent. Since the organization of co-operative marketing growers have been furnished with statements from government graders adding considerably to their stock of information.

The value of wool is determined by three factors: grade, shrinkage and spinning properties. Some knowledge of the systems of grading in force here and elsewhere, and the bearing of shrinkage on the duty charged under the McCumber tariff on wool entering the United States will no doubt be of benefit to those who have not been furnished with detailed information in these respects.

Wool is graded mainly by three systems, the Canadian, the blood system and by counts. The following table shows the Canadian grades with their American and foreign equivalents:

Canadian	U.S. Domestic	Foreign
....	Full blood	66s — 74s
....	¾ blood	60s — 66s
Fine	½ blood	54s — 60s
Fine medium	⅜ blood	48s — 54s
Medium	¼ blood	44s — 48s
Low medium	Low ¼ blood	40s — 44s
Coarse	Common	36s — 40s
Lustre	Braid	32s — 36s

The American Classification

The blood classification originated from the breeding of the sheep, but the terms now have no significance in this connection and are simply arbitrary grades denoting a certain degree of fineness. Frequently the same fleece will contain ½, ⅜ and ¼ blood wool. While it is impossible to assign a fleece of any particular breeding to one grade, nevertheless, in a general way the various breeds grow wools of a definite quality. Merino, Delaine, and Rambouillet sheep produce wools classified as fine. In the mutton breeds there are wide variations within the breed and even within single flocks. The following list observes as accurately as any list can the general difference in quality.

Southdown—Fine and fine medium clothing.

Corriedale—Fine medium.

Shropshire—Fine medium and medium clothing or combing.

Hampshire—Fine medium and medium clothing.

Dorset—Fine medium and medium clothing.

Cheviot—Medium combing.

Oxford—Medium and low medium combing.

Leicester—Low medium combing and coarse.

The foreign top-makers system is supposed to classify the wool according to the count, number, or hank of

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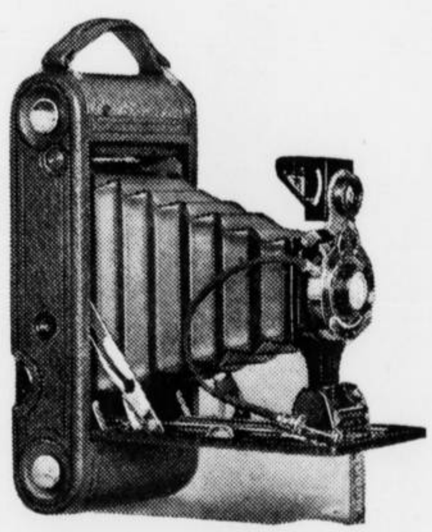

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From all sides the management has been hearing gratified expressions of surprise at the enterprize of The Grain Growers' Guide in putting on a campaign the magnitude of which has heretofore been held of daily paper character. Never before in Canada has such a campaign been staged by a farm paper, but we are in the swim and we can announce this early that the idea has caught on. The sporting blood of our readers has been aroused, and before its termination this campaign, we are assured, will prove to be one of the most interesting propositions ever entertained by a farm paper.

Bear this in mind, Mr. Reader, this is your paper; be you young or old, male or female, married or single, this Campaign is for you. There are 55 Valuable Prizes, topped by an Oldsmobile, Oakland and two Star Touring Cars. Someone must win these splendid prizes, and those who work the hardest or can organize the best will get the big awards. It's not too late to enter, jump right in and strive for success. Nobody can lose; every active candidate must win.

Candidates Nominated

The candidates names appearing below are those whose nominations were received by us up to and including Tuesday, October 24, 1922. Nominations received after this date will appear in the November 8 issue.

Credits appearing opposite each candidate's name include the entry blank, first subscription blank and hundred free credit coupons, together with subscriptions accompanying nominations.

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Barber, V., Adair, Sask.	40,000
Barager, C. I., Elm Creek, Man.	15,000
Bates, J. H., Portage la Prairie, Man.	40,100
Bayer, Sepp, Kitscoty, Alta.	110,100
Becker, O., Carbon, Alta.	15,000
Bell, C. R., Harding, Man.	15,000
Bergsteinson, G., Alameda Sask.	110,100
Bernaski, F., Rosendale, Man.	15,100
Beunid, H. T., Hawarden, Sask.	15,100
Binns, Mrs. G., Sintaluta, Sask.	110,100
Black, James, Kenaston, Sask.	40,000
Blackwell, R. H., Harding, Man.	15,000
Boice, L. S., Govan, Sask.	15,100
Boyson, W., Chipman, Alta.	40,100
Braaten, A., Shackelton, Sask.	15,100
Brononridge, R. H., Grandview, Man.	15,000
Brown, Mrs. R., Durban, Man.	15,000
Brown, W. F., Lemberg, Sask.	110,100
Buhler, J. J., Dalmeny, Sask.	15,000
Cameron, C. C., Brownfield, Alta.	110,000
Campbell, Mrs. M. E., Grandview, Man.	110,000
Campbell, Miss N., Cypress River, Man.	40,000
Campbell, R. J., Central Butte, Sask.	40,100
Chambers, P. H., Fairfax, Man.	110,000
Chetyrbuk, Wm., Gilbert Plains, Man.	15,100
Cline, F., Belbeck, Sask.	110,100
Crawford, J., Rosetown, Sask.	15,000
Crispin, Mrs. H. R., Tregarva, Sask.	15,000
Cummings, M., Castor, Alta.	15,000
Davidson, Miss G., Millbrook, Man.	40,500
Dillabaugh, R., Minnedosa, Man.	15,000
Dunlop, J. N., Dunrea, Man.	110,100
Dunlop, Miss B., Kelliher, Sask.	15,300
Eggen, H. O., Ohaton, Alta.	110,000
Finlayson, A., Cupar, Sask.	110,100
Fisher, R. L., Gainsboro, Sask.	110,100
Fletcher, Mrs. E. E., Hazenmore, Sask.	110,100
Fogelberg, C., Foam Lake, Sask.	110,100
Frederickson, F., Calder, Sask.	110,000
Gerdes, Mrs. Wm., New Brigden, Alta.	15,000
Gibbons, L. E., Rokeby, Sask.	15,000
Giles, R., Brownlee, Sask.	15,000
Gillette, H. L., Shaunavon, Sask.	15,000
Grimson, S., Red Deer, Alta.	40,100
Groundwater, D., Crossfield, Alta.	15,100
Hamilton, A. W., Langenburg, Sask.	15,100
Harrison, A. F., Claresholm, Alta.	15,000
Hawkes, Miss E., Harehills, Sask.	40,100
Heier, S., Castor, Alta.	15,000
Henderson, R. G., Phippen, Sask.	15,000
Hetherington, Mrs. M., Kelliher, Sask.	40,100
Hoag, H. B., Bowden, Alta.	15,000
Hoge, H. W., Floral, Sask.	15,000
Hooper, P. R., Paddle River, Alta.	110,100
Hunt, E. C., Darlingford, Man.	15,000
Hunter, W. H., Olds, Alta.	40,100
Hyde, L., Westlock, Alta.	15,100
Ihme, F., Coutts, Alta.	40,100
Irving, W. E., Star City, Sask.	15,000
Johnson, Carl, Manson, Man.	110,100
Johnson, E. B., Wynyard, Sask.	15,000
Johnson, Miss Sigga, Minnewakan, Man.	40,100
Kallio, C. J., Tantallon, Sask.	110,000
Kelly, D. R., Harris, Sask.	40,000
Kennedy, Mrs. A., Eden, Man.	15,000
Keshedahl, W. R., Preeceville, Sask.	40,100
Krack, E. R., Rosthern, Sask.	15,000
Kraemer, F., Bingville, Alta.	110,100
Lake, Miss B., Asquith, Sask.	40,000
Lambert, M., Ohaton, Alta.	40,100
Little, J. M., Hazenmore, Sask.	15,100
Lowe, H. B., Balldon, Sask.	110,100

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Magnusson, Miss M., Kandahar, Sask.	15,000
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MacDonald, F., Cayley, Alta.	15,000
McCowie, Miss M., Dauphin, Man.	15,000
McFadden, Mrs. Lorne, Glenella, Man.	40,000
McKenzie, L. M., Lethbridge, Alta.	40,100
Mackintosh, D., Bowsman River, Man.	15,100
McLean, John, Welwyn, Sask.	60,100
McMillan, D. A., Arden, Man.	110,000
McPeak, C., Islay, Alta.	40,000
McVeety, R. F., Swan River, Man.	110,000
Mealey, Mrs. M. A., Minto, Man.	15,000
Meier, T., Luseland, Sask.	60,100
Miller, P. E., Firdale, Man.	15,000
Mitchell, Miss T. G., Hughenden, Alta.	110,100
Moreland, J., Jr., Crystal City, Man.	110,100
Moldowan, J., Insinger, Sask.	15,000
Moore, W. H. J., Willowbrook, Sask.	110,100
Morrison, J. C., Old Wives, Sask.	65,100
Morton, W. L., Lauder, Man.	110,000
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Nelson, C. P., Craik, Sask.	15,100
Nicolay, R. W., Bengough, Sask.	15,000
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Norris, M., Eston, Sask.	110,000
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Ostapovitch, J. P., Theodore, Sask.	110,100
Paddock, A. E., Biggar, Sask.	40,100
Patry, L., Clyde, Alta.	15,100
Patterson, W. J., Moosomin, Sask.	15,000
Pearson, O., Kipling, Sask.	110,200
Pearson, W., Edberg, Alta.	60,100
Peto, H., Emerson, Man.	15,000
Pittman, F. J., Warner, Alta.	15,000
Prestlien, N., Hughenden, Alta.	140,000
Pridham, L., Southey, Sask.	110,100
Rabenberg, T., Saskatoon, Sask.	15,000
Rawson, Mrs. H., Lang, Sask.	15,000
Roach, Wilmot, Douglaston, Sask.	110,100
Roch, A., Spring Valley, Sask.	15,000
Redd, G., Liberty, Sask.	40,100
Ross, R., Deloraine, Man.	110,000
Romanchok, Wm., Stockholm, Sask.	40,000
Rouse, J. W., Imperial, Sask.	15,000
Russell, Mrs. J. F., Carman, Man.	15,000
Sauve, A., Legal, Alta.	15,000
Sawatzky, P., Chaplin, Sask.	15,000
Scamahorn, H., Truax, Sask.	110,000
Schaltz, Reubin, Trochu, Alta.	15,000
Scheibe, F., Ridgeville, Man.	40,100
Sharpe, R. M., Edrans, Man.	15,000
Shelstad, T. W., Torquay, Sask.	60,100
Sigalet, J., Ferintosh, Alta.	110,100
Sinclair, G., Belvoir, Sask.	15,000
Smith, Mrs. F., Kedleston, Sask.	40,100
Stevenson, W., Woodnorth, Man.	110,000
Stickney, H. B., Merrin, Alta.	15,000
Sturlangson, S. J., Elfros, Sask.	110,100
Swinehart, H., Huntoon, Sask.	110,100
Tanger, A. A., Holden, Alta.	15,100
Thies, P. E., Wroxton, Sask.	110,200
Thompson, J., Bladworth, Sask.	15,000
Tobin, J. W., Leduc, Alta.	40,100
Tourond, Arthur, Delisle, Sask.	110,100
Tucker, E., Dauphin, Man.	15,000
Unterschultz, Ed., Ft. Saskatchewan, Alta.	15,000
Urquhart, D. C., Saskatoon, Sask.	40,100
Waffle, Mrs. H., Strasbourg, Sask.	110,100
Walk, M., Glen Elmo, Man.	15,100
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worsted yarn which can be spun from the wool. For example, 50s quality cross-bred wool could be spun to a single 50s yarn, which means that one pound of the yarn would be 50 times 560 yards, a worsted hank, or 28,000 yards. This system is used in Great Britain, Continental Europe, Australia, New Zealand, Argentina and South Africa.

Shrinkage

Wool in the raw state contains grease and foreign matter which must be removed before it can be processed into yarn. To rid these undesired components, the raw wool is passed through a warm bath containing soap and soda ash, after which it is rinsed and dried. The loss in weight may be anywhere between 20 and 80 per cent. In other words 100 pounds of grease wool with high shrinkage may only yield 20 pounds clean content. From the following table it may be seen that generally speaking the better grades of wool have the higher shrink.

U.S. Territory Wool Shrinkage

Grade	Shrinkage
Fine and fine medium	67 per cent.
Medium	62 „ „
⅜ blood	54 „ „
¼ blood	48 „ „
Common	43 „ „

The McCumber tariff places a duty of 31c per scoured pound on imported wool. In the case of high grade wool with a shrinkage of 66 2-3 per cent., it would take three pounds of grease wool to make one pound clean content. With an imported wool showing 33 1-3 per cent. shrinkage, two pounds will produce as much of the finished product, therefore two pounds of the latter will pay as much duty as three pounds of the fine wool. Stated in another way the duty on these two grades per grease pound would be 10 1-3 cents for the fine wool and 15½ cents for the lower shrinkage wool. The discrimination against lower bred wool is raised because the domestic product comes largely in that class.

What Class of Feeders Pay Best?

Every experienced cattle feeder knows that no answer can be framed which will apply with equal force every year. The following account by W. C. McKillican of the feeding experience at Brandon last year shows that a premium for extra quality feeders turned out to be a good investment. Indications are that this will be the rule for the coming feeding period.

THE steer-feeding experiment conducted during the winter of 1921-22 was a comparison of two grades of steers. The steers were bought in the Winnipeg stock yards on November 19, 1921. Twenty-four steers were bought. Twelve of them were extra choice steers weighing from 930 to 1,060 pounds and averaging 975 pounds, and carrying a considerable amount of fat for feeders. These cost from 4¼ to 4¾ cents per pound, averaging 4.56 cents per pound. The other twelve were lighter, thinner cattle, weighing 90 pounds less per steer on the average. These twelve were bought at 4 cents per pound. They were not poor steers at all but were smaller, thinner and on the whole not quite so good in type as the first lot.

The point at issue in the test was whether it was better in buying feeders to buy reasonably good steers fairly thin at the regular top feeder price, or whether it would pay in the end to pay a premium for extra choice cattle with greater weight and more fat. It was not a comparison between good and bad as both lots were of good beef breeding and type.

The steers were shipped to Brandon and dehorned. The prices per pound quoted in the table cover cost of freight and other expenses in delivering cattle to feeding corral.

The cattle were wintered in an open shed with straw roof with a corral in front. The shed and corral are divided into two compartments. A tight board fence around the corral and a grove of trees afford protection from the wind. Feeding is done in troughs and racks in the corral. Water was supplied in a large tank in which a tank heater was used to keep off the ice. The shed was kept well bedded so that the cattle always had a clean dry bed. Handled in this way the cattle did not show any appreciable discomfort during the winter and put on weight every month.

The feed used was the same for both lots. The bulky portion of the ration was cut straw and corn silage. They were given as much as they would eat of this. The supply of silage ran out before the cattle were shipped, and brome grass hay was fed for a short time.

The meal ration consisted of equal parts by weight of oat chop and ground recleaned wheat screenings. The meal was fed to them in proportion to the weight of the cattle, so that the first lot got slightly more. They all received four pounds per day during the first four weeks. Then six pounds to the small ones and six and a half to the large, and so on, gradually increasing until the finishing ration was 11½ pounds for the first group and 11 pounds per day for the second.

The cattle were shipped to Winnipeg and sold on May 15. The two lots were kept distinct and sold on their merits. The shrinkage in weight from the final weight in the experiment to the yards' weight was 3¾ per cent. The selling costs, including freight, feed in yards, travelling expenses, etc., etc., amounted to just over 5 per cent. So that a deduction of 9 per cent. is made from the price per pound received in figuring the returns based on farm weights.

The results of the experiment in tabular form are as follows:

	Lot 1 Extra Choice Steers		Lot 2 Good Feeders	
Number of steers in lot	12		12	
First weight, average	975	lbs.	885	lbs.
Finished weight, average	1,220	"	1,160	"
Average gain per steer	245	"	275	"
Average daily gain per steer	1.41	"	1.59	"
First cost of steers at farm—				
Lot 1 at 4.91c per pound	$ 574.40		....	
Lot 2 at 4.27c per pound	....		$453.47	
Cost of feed	381.51		377.05	
Total cost	955.91		830.52	
Receipts from sale, prices at stock yards less cost of freight, selling charges and shrinkage	1,073.93		971.16	
Profit or labor income per steer	9.83		11.72	
Profit or labor income per $100 invested in feeders and feed	12.35		16.93	
Cost of feed for 100 lbs. gain	12.98		11.44	
Returns per 100 lbs. of grain fed	1.75		2.06	
Pounds of grain feed required for 1 pound gain in weight	5.42	lbs.	4.56	lbs.
Amounts of feed used:				
Corn silage, at $5.00 per ton	67,475	"	69,400	"
Cut oat and barley straw, at $3.00 per ton	16,605	"	17,060	"
Wheat straw, long, at $1.25 per ton	4,000	"	4,000	"
Brome grass hay, at $12 per ton	2,500	"	2,500	"
Oat chop, at 40c per bushel	7,962	"	7,509	"
Wheat screenings, at $18 per ton	7,962	"	7,509	"

It will be observed that the thinner steers made the largest and most economical gains. The extra choice steers made a greater advance in price between purchasing cost and selling price, but this was not enough to make up for the better gains made by the lighter steers. It must again be emphasized that this is not a victory for inferior cattle as both lots were of good type. It does furnish evidence, however, toward there being a danger of making a mistake in choosing feeders, through too keen a love for good cattle. The best animal for feeding is not the animal that is best for immediate killing, and in judging beef cattle it is difficult to get away from the stand-

Continued on Page 23

The Problem of Wheat Marketing

Continued from Page 9

and that a majority of locals prior to these conventions did not instruct their delegates to vote for such a plan?

Answer to Q. 7—I advised the U.F.A. convention that in my opinion a compulsory wheat board with James Stewart at the head of it was a perfectly safe proposition. I do not know what influence this opinion had on the decision of the convention. I do not know what influence, if any, Mr. Rice-Jones, Mr. Musselman, or Mr. Lambert had on the actions of any of the conventions in reaching their conclusions. I have no means of knowing how many locals sent delegates uninstructed on this question.

Q. 8—At the adjournment of these conventions were not the delegates of the opinion that the compulsory government wheat board plan they endorsed was legal and practical?

Answer to Q. 8—I do not know, but I hope so.

Legal Opinion

Q. 9—Is it not true that prior to the holding of the three provincial conventions which endorsed the government wheat board plan, Attorney-General Brownlee, had submitted to you or to C. Rice-Jones an opinion holding the plan to be unconstitutional?

Answer to Q. 9—Not to me. In the case of Mr. Rice-Jones, I have no information.

Q. 10—Did you, when called upon by the delegates for advice, mention this adverse decision of your law office?

Answer to Q. 10—No.

Q. 11—Was the adverse decision of Attorney-General Brownlee concerning the wheat board plan read to the delegates of the three provincial conventions.

Answer to Q. 11—Not in my hearing, nor to my knowledge.

Q. 12—Was any alternative suggested to the delegates with a view to overcoming the illegality suggested by Mr. Brownlee?

Q. 13—Did you offer or discuss a means for overcoming the constitutional objection raised by Mr. Brownlee?

Answers to Q. 12 and 13—I did not hear the legal objections discussed in the convention. The legal question involved was whether certain powers were vested in the Dominion or in the province. In either case it did not necessarily make the establishment of the wheat board impossible.

Q. 14—Following the decision of the King government as to the illegality of the proposed wheat board plan, did you not make the following comment: "It may be that the people of the West may conclude they have been treated fairly in this matter, but while our provinces are young they are not inhabited entirely by children. . . . It is the East against the West"?

Answer to Q. 14—I used some such words in reference to the attitude of the Dominion government and certain individuals toward the wheat board legislation.

Q. 15—How do you reconcile the foregoing statement with the fact that the legal opinion of the Crown was in direct accord with that of your own legal department?

Answer to Q 15—If you refer to the opinion of the law officers of the Crown that the Dominion government did not have power to give a wheat board the same power that the 1919 board had, I do not try to reconcile my words to that opinion at all, as the two had no relation to each other.

If you refer to the opinion of the same law officers that practically this power could be given through supporting legislation of the provinces, my words still had no direct relation to that opinion.

My words had reference to the attitude of the government toward the wheat board.

Mixing of Grades

Q. 16—Since with a spread of five cents between No. 1 and No. 2 wheat, and of ten cents between No. 2 and No. 3, one measured bushel of wheat testing 64 lbs. per measure, when mixed with six measured bushels of No. 3 wheat testing 57 lbs. per measure, will bring the lot to test 58 lbs. per measured bushel, thereby grading No. 2 and advancing by 51c the market value of the whole. . . . . this amount representing the mixing value of 64 lbs. of high test No. 1. . . . . Please state wherein the proposed government wheat board plan endorsed by our convention, would save to producers the millions of dollars annually exacted by millers and speculators in thus converting our virgin grades into what is termed "skinned grades"?

Answer to Q. 16—Your local seems to have information in regard to millions of dollars being exacted by millers and speculators through converting "virgin grades" into "skinned grades." If you have information that may lead to the correction of such an evil, I would suggest that by all means you give it to the organization and to the public. I regret that I am not in position to render this service. I would suggest, however, that millers do not convert "virgin grades" into "skinned grades," but that they convert wheat into flour.

The wheat board was not intended primarily to deal with the practice of skinning grades, but I do not believe this practice was carried on very extensively during the operation of the old wheat board.

Q. 17—Who secured these tremendous mixing values in the 40,000,000 bushels of grain annually marketed through the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and the United Grain Growers Ltd.?

Q. 18—What enabling act or supplementary legislation is required to realize for the stockholders of these two groups these mixing values?

Q. 19—What legislation is required to secure a re-organization of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and the United Grain Growers, whereby they may be converted into a farmer-owned, farmer-controlled, co-operative marketing agency founded on a sound business basis and free from political entanglement?

Answer to Q. 17, 18 and 19—I am not in possession of information in regard to these matters.

Q. 20—In the last U.F.A. convention when unlimited time was granted to those favoring the wheat board plan endorsed, why were the opposition restricted to three minutes for each individual speaker?

Answer to Q. 20—Assuming that your statement is correct, I would call your attention to the fact that the convention itself decides on the time that shall be allotted to speakers on any question. Only the convention can give its reasons.

Sample Markets

Q. 21—Why has no effort been made to establish a sample market on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange whereby producers may receive a fair proportion of the mixing values of their superior hard grains?

Answer to Q. 21—Efforts have been made to establish a sample market on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, but so far without results.

A sample market has been open at Fort William for about two years, but I am informed that very little use has been made of it.

Q. 22—Do you favor the establishment of such a sample market?

Answer to Q. 22—I am not opposed to it.

Q. 23—Did the late wheat board plan include such a market?

Answer to Q. 23—The wheat board was a centralized marketing system, and sold grain in quantities on basis of established grades.

Co-operative Marketing

Q. 24—What objection have you to a farmer-owned, farmer-controlled truly co-operative marketing plan?

Answer to Q. 24—None.

Q. 25—Will you state definitely the outline of a truly co-operative plan that you favor?

Answer to Q. 25—Any plan that can be made operative and efficient. I have no such plan worked out in detail. No doubt a plan can be worked out that

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Q. 26—Ninety days prior to the holding of our next annual convention, will you please serve notice to all U.F.A. locals of your opinion as to what definite plan should be adopted for future co-operative marketing of grain?

Answer to Q. 26—I believe that our greatest hope for the efficient sale of our wheat in the immediate or near future lies in the establishment of a compulsory wheat board, and that we should look directly to the three provincial governments for the primary legislation to that end. The provincial governments can ask the federal government to give the supporting legislation, if any, that may be necessary.

If this wheat board system is established, I hope it may eventually be merged into a voluntary pool. This statement, if this correspondence is published, will be the notice to the locals that you desire.

Comments of Bassano Local

"The Bassano local begs to assure you these questions are not offered as evidence of lack of faith or in doubt of your ability to answer them, but rather with a purpose of dispelling widespread perplexity in the minds of U.F.A. members of many locals, and for the educational benefit that will accrue to all readers of our official organ, The U.F.A., and The Grain Growers' Guide.

"We wish to assure you, however, of our unalterable opposition to a government wheat board plan, favoring instead the organization of a farmer-owned, farmer-controlled, truly co-operative plan for marketing all kinds of grain, and free from political entanglement.

"We also urge that future plans for marketing should be submitted to all our locals at least six months prior to the holding of the following annual convention, in order that future action may be regarded as a mandate from producers rather than as a plan hastily formed and subjected to limited scrutiny and debate on the floor of the convention."

Reply to Above Comments

"In reference to your comments I am glad to note that your local has not lost faith. I am also glad that your questions are not a mere academic test on my ability to answer them. Questions asked in that spirit, or for that purpose could accomplish no good purpose, and would be unworthy of a U.F.A. local.

"I have been trying to deal with the situation by showing the utter hopelessness of the present grain marketing system ever functioning efficiently in securing the real value of our wheat. I shall continue this work so long as I can see hope of success. I do not believe that the establishment of a wheat board is hopeless, or that it need necessarily be long deferred. The farmers of the three principal wheat-growing provinces have expressed, through their organization, their desire for a wheat board. When they decide in favor of some other plan, I will still give what service I can. In the meantime the locals should seriously deal with this question, by getting what information and understanding they can. It is a very serious question and should be dealt with most earnestly.

"If you will allow me some suggestions, which I hope are constructive in regard to your own local, I would advise that you segregate the several questions and deal with them singly. Dealing with too many questions at the same time creates confusion when clarification is needed. It is impossible to unscramble eggs, or to get hatching results from them. I think that a reformed wheat marketing system is by far the most important one that you are trying to deal with. Solving that is in itself a real man's job, and I sincerely hope your local can make some contribution to that end.

"In dealing with this matter your local has put itself in a somewhat awkward position by the declaration of its 'unalterable opposition' to what other locals and the convention declared in favor of. This puts you on the same basis of co-operation with them that the tiger occupied with the young lady from Niger. At least it is not the most inviting co-operative attitude. You have offered to stand with them on the basis of one plan only.

"'A farmer-owned, farmer-controlled, truly co-operative plan for marketing all kinds of grain' will no doubt have a pleasing sound to the ear of every farmer who hears the words spoken. There is no doubt in my mind that you will have the unanimous support of all farmers for such a plan, when you show them just how it can be put into practical, successful operation. As no such all-embracing plan has ever been put into successful operation anywhere in the world, at least a rough sketch of full details will have to be worked out before it can be intelligently considered."

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Co-operation Saves Fruit Crop

A year ago it looked as though the fruit of the northwest would rot because the canneries would not run, bringing ruin to thousands of growers and a fruit famine for distant consumers. Then the Oregon Growers' Co-operative Association worked out a plan for running the canneries and saving the crops. The co-operators were not interested in big profits. What they wanted was to get their crops to the people and they did it.

During 1920 the Oregon Growers' Co-operative Association sold 12,000,000 pounds of prunes, which cleaned out all the supply and left no carry-over for 1921. In 1921 the association made arrangements for canning a considerable portion of the tonnage. This year, with the biggest prune crop in the history of the United States, the plants of the co-operative have been put into condition to save the supply by evaporation, and in addition the association has rented and acquired other plants to meet the emergency.

The experience of the past three years has proved to the unorganized fruit growers that co-operation is the only sure way to market their wares, get a fair return for themselves, and ensure a stable supply for the consumers.

Cossack Alfalfa

Canadian Experience with a Variety Which is Being Widely Boosted in Some of the Adjacent American States—By Lawrence E. Kirk, University of Saskatchewan

THE wide publicity which Cossack alfalfa is being given in some of the western American states has awakened a local demand for information with special reference to its hardiness, the characteristic which makes a variety valuable or worthless for cultivation on the Canadian prairies.

The sample of seed from which the Cossack variety has been produced was obtained from Russia in 1907 by Prof. N. E. Hansen, when acting as agricultural explorer for the United States Department of Agriculture. The original selection was made by Prof. Williams, of the Agricultural College at Moscow, from a single plant which was growing wild on the dry steppes in the region of the Volga River in the Voronezh province of Russia. This plant produced variegated flowers and had every appearance of being a natural hybrid between common alfalfa and the yellow-flowered Siberian species. The Cossack variety is similar in appearance to Grimm alfalfa, but differs in having a greater range of flower color, which includes a larger proportion of yellow and the lighter-colored flowers of various shades.

Turkestan Cossack Grimm

Alfalfa plants taken late in spring of 1917, showing typical condition due to winter killing. See Table II.

Cossack alfalfa has been tested quite thoroughly by the United States Department of Agriculture. Their experiments indicate that it is as hardy as Grimm and that it compares very favorably with the latter in yield of hay. In South Dakota, where considerable alfafa is grown under dry-land conditions, it is favored for the western and drier section of the state, while the Grimm variety is used most extensively in the eastern part.

Climatic conditions, however, are more severe in Western Canada than further south, and experience has taught us to be very critical of new varieties of perennial plants. Resistance to winter temperatures is an absolute essential that must never be overlooked. When hardiness is combined with high yield and good seed production, the most important qualifications of a suitable variety are fulfilled.

Fortunately we have in Grimm alfalfa a variety that has given exceptionally good results in every respect. This is particularly true of carefully selected strains that have been grown for a number of years in northern latitudes. Any new varieties that may replace Grimm must be thoroughly tested out first and give proof of their superiority by their record of performance over a period of years.

Table I

Yields of Alfalfa Varieties at Saskatoon, Average 1916 to 1921, inclusive

Variety	Seed lbs. per acre 1919	Hay lbs. per acre
Grimm (451)	732	5,906
Cossack (473)	471	5,119
Baltic (487)	588	6,289
Canadian Variegated (485)	325	3,420
Turkestan	459	5,295
Falcata	100	4,576

*Three other strains of Turkestan killed out completely.

Genuine seed of the Cossack variety was obtained by the Field Husbandry Department from Prof. N. E. Hansen, of Brookings, South Dakota, and seeded on the experimental plots at Saskatoon in 1915. In order to give it a thorough comparison with Grimm it was alternated with the latter on four successive plots on a very uniform piece of land. Other plots of Baltic, Canadian Variegated, Turkestan and yellow-flowered alfalfa (Falcata) were seeded at the same time in the same test. As there is considerable interest in the Cossack variety we have summarized in Table I the hay yields for six successive crops. The yields of seed for 1919 are also included, which year was very favorable for seed production. It is not always easy to get seed yields that give a reliable indication of the comparative value of alfalfa varieties in this respect.

It will be observed that the average yield of Cossack is considerably less than that of Grimm. In yield of seed for this particular year the Grimm variety is distinctly superior to any other.

It is interesting to know that the first crop (1916) gave higher yields for Cossack than for Grimm in each of the four plots under test. During the winter of 1916-1917 alfalfa was subjected to one of the most severe tests for hardiness that has ever been experienced on the experimental plots. The effect on alfalfa fields throughout the country was disastrous, most of them being a total loss. This provided an exceptional opportunity to compare the different varieties with respect to their cold resistance. Table II shows the effect of winter killing on the yield in 1917. The relative yields may be taken as a fair indication of the degree of injury sustained by the plants of each variety.

Table II

Effect of Winter Killing on the Yield of Alfalfa

Variety	Yield of Hay Lbs. per acre 1916	1917
Grimm (451)	9,155	1,370
Cossack	9,306	802
Baltic	9,450	1,200
Canadian Variegated	8,925	330
Turkestan (average 5 strains)	7,046	574
Falcata (av. 8 strains)	6,324	1,088

Both the Grimm and Cossack were badly injured, but the Cossack variety was so severely damaged that it appeared at first to be a total loss. As the season progressed, the plants slowly revived. The following year they made a complete recovery and have been producing almost as well as Grimm ever since. Had it not been for the one exceptionally severe winter, it is very probable that the Cossack would have outyielded the Grimm variety.

General Conclusions

Having observed Grimm and Cossack alfalfa growing side by side for a period of seven years, we are favorably impressed with the Cossack variety. There is no doubt that it possesses a good degree of hardiness and is very productive. Our experience, however, does not warrant placing it ahead of the Grimm, although it might easily be superior to some strains of the latter. There has been little opportunity for a test of the hardiness since the winter of 1916-1917, but we considered the results obtained at that time so pronounced as to disqualify it as a competitor of Grimm.

Cossack, nevertheless, is a variety of considerable merit. With its other good qualities it is said to be especially drought resistant. At the present time we are conducting a number of comparative tests with Grimm and Cossack in various parts of the province through farmers who are co-operating with the Field Husbandry Department. When these results are available they will give a better idea of the relative value of

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200 Gallons an hour

With this

FAIRBANKS MORSE Water Plant

This is the plant that brings city conveniences to the farm at a cost of 2c. a day.

This is the most compact single unit water plant imaginable, operated by a one-sixth H.P. electric motor, furnishing complete fire protection, water for the washing bath, kitchen sink—for the garden and lawn—a steady flow, constantly under pressure.

The Fairbanks-Morse Home Water Plant pumps from cistern, shallow well, spring, stream or lake, Pressure always maintained—no switch to turn, no adjusting—entirely automatic, even to lubrication.

This is the most efficient, economical water plant ever designed for the farm, occupying space of only 2 feet by 33 inches, and 35 inches in height.

Ask the nearest Fairbanks-Morse branch or dealers to demonstrate this water system to you.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Limited

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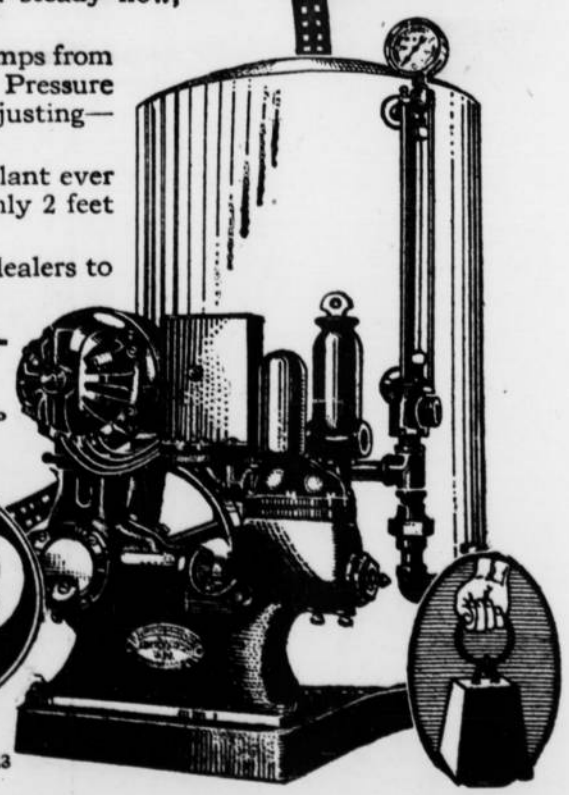

$189 FOR MONTREAL

"Z" Farm Engines, Type "F" Light Plants. Typhoon Water Systems and other power farm equipment.

13

The Farmers' Bargain Counter — Guide Classified Ads.

the two varieties under a fairly wide range of conditions.

There is this to be said, that since we have as satisfactory a variety of alfalfa as Grimm, it would not seem advisable to encourage the use of another until its superiority has been definitely established, nor should it be forgotten that hardiness, under Canadian conditions, is the most important quality to be considered.

The strain of Grimm known as Sask. 451, with which Cossack has been compared, was developed by mass selection from hardy plants which survived from time to time from original introductions of Grimm in 1910. The lots of seed were from various sources but all tracing to the original Minnesota Grimm. All of them were badly killed out more than once and many of the weaker plants were thereby eliminated. Seed was then obtained from plants that came through the winters in good condition. The results obtained from this strain in comparison with other introductions of Grimm amply justifies the conclusion that "selective acclimatization" has again been an important factor making for greater hardiness in the Grimm variety, and in producing an alfalfa of superior yielding power for conditions such as obtain in Saskatchewan.

Rail Cut Saves $8,000,000

Reductions in grain rates obtained for the West have already resulted in a saving to the farmers of the West of approximately $8,000,000. It is estimated that about one-third of the crop has been moved, so that the total saving on the 1922 crop will be in the neighborhood of $25,000,000. The figures have been based on Regina, as that point is an average grain shipping point for the prairie provinces. The rate from Regina to Fort William from January 1 to November 30, 1921, was 31 cents per 100 lbs. The present rate is 20 cents per 100 lbs., or a saving of 11 cents per hundred.

The computation of the saving effected has been prepared by Alex. McDonald, freight rate expert, who was associated with H. J. Symington, K.C., representing the Manitoba government in the long fight put up for the reduction of western rates and which finally was successful in bringing about important concessions.

The average number of bushels of wheat per car received at Fort William is 1,275, or 76,500 lbs.; 2,000 bushels of oats, or 68,000 lbs.; 1,400 bushels of barley, or 67,200 lbs.; 1,100 bushels of flax, or 66,000 lbs.; 1,275 bushels of rye, or 71,400 lbs., and 1,000 bushels of screenings, or 60,000 lbs. These figures are from the September records of the Lake Shippers' Clearance Association, and are under the mark rather than over it.

It will be seen therefore that with an 11-cent reduction in the freight rate the saving would work out at, per car: Wheat, $84.15; oats, $74.80; barley, $73.92; flax, $72.60; rye, $78.54; screenings, $66.

The shipments from July 1 to October 17, 1922, were:

	Consequent Saving
Wheat, 80,115 cars	$6,741,677.25
Oats, 4,955 cars	370,634.00
Barley, 4,796 cars	354,520.32
Flax, 586 cars	42,543.60
Rye, 4,545 cars	356,964 30
Screenings, 60 cars	3,960.00
Total, 95,057 cars	$7,870,299.47

The cut in the price of carrying grain to the terminal elevators from western points therefore means a considerable amount to the West—a fact that was duly recognized in the stubborn fight put up by the railways to resist the application for lower rates.

One of the arguments which at one time or another has received considerable prominence is that rates on grain in the states immediately south of the line are higher than those in force on the Canadian side. The truth of this statement is admitted but there is a reason.

In the five-year period 1916-1921 the production of Alberta and Saskatchewan, all grain, was 2,048,030,500 bushels and in the state of Montana 207,338,000 bushels, just one-tenth of the production of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

A wise look won't carry a fellow through life unless he dies young.

The Immigration Question

Continued from Page 4

every farmer. If the farmers here today will give their whole-hearted support to their own organizations they will secure the reforms they seek more quickly than in any other way. They will also find that the new settlers, if they are of the right type, will join with them eagerly in their efforts to create better conditions in their adopted homeland. But if the farmers themselves do not take hold of this problem they will find no one else will do it for them.

Justice to the Immigrant

And now on the other side of the question:—Are we doing any injustice to the type of immigrants that we want by inviting them to come to this country? Not in the least. To say otherwise, if our facts thus far are correct, is to show a lack of faith in our country. If we believe this country is good enough for us it is good enough for any man. We are aiming to invite immigrants whose conditions at home are certainly no better if indeed they are as good as they are here. We are inviting them to a country as fair as is to be found in any part of the world, where within a reasonable time they will be given all the rights of citizenship and the responsibility that accompanies it. These prospective immigrants should be told the absolute facts so that they will come to Canada with their eyes open wide, and not expecting to find conditions that do not exist. Some of the immigration literature of the past would make the angels weep. We want no more of it. The truth is all that is required, and the truth is plenty good enough in this war-wearied and devastated world. Let us give them the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so that they will not come here in the hope of making a fortune in a few years and then returning home to spend their accumulated riches in their native land. We only want the type who will come to stay and make their homes here as the rest of us have done.

The Future Prospect

It must be remembered that every farmer will not make a success. There will be failures due to drought, rust, hail and other conditions over which there is no human control. There will be farmers who will fail owing to domestic conditions. There will also be farmers who will fail under the same conditions which have brought prosperity to their neighbors. It is the same in all lands and in all ages. It is the same in every line of business in the cities and towns. Yet by and large in comparing Canada with the other countries of the world we do not believe there is any country that has anything better to offer or has any brighter prospects for the future. The price of goods the farmer has to buy must go down, otherwise the manufacturers will not be able to sell them in sufficient quantity to avoid bankruptcy. Dealers must be willing to accept smaller profits than they received during the war, or they will find themselves without profits at all. Labor must be willing to accept lower wages or it will find millions of its people without any employment whatever. The commercial world is being forced steadily but surely to meet the agricultural conditions prevailing. The farmer must be given a chance to make a profit from his operations or other industries cannot prosper. The process is slow, but there is no avoiding it. It is going on in every country, and as it takes place the comparative prosperity of agriculture will be restored.

In the making better of our present conditions it is not reasonable to expect that an immigration organization should undertake that work. If the immigration organization brings in the right type of settlers and takes proper care of them after arrival and settlement it will have done its work. The improvement of local conditions is a problem for the people themselves. We have three governments in the prairie provinces and one at Ottawa, all of which have responsibilities towards the people here. And in passing let us not forget that we have responsibilities toward those governments. Further let us realize that it is not wise to lean too heavily upon governments. Self help is more effective and more permanent than government help in the long run, except in emergency or disaster. The farmers themselves must decide just what are the conditions that need improvement and then work out the solution of their problem. No one else can or will solve it. Self help has been the most effective help that has come to agriculture throughout the world. Ireland before the war was revolutionized by self help through co-operative organization. Denmark by co-operation among the farmers themselves was in 50 years transformed from a poverty stricken country into one of the most prosperous in Europe. Co-operative organization made enormous strides in nearly every European country prior to the war, and will yet be the salvation of agriculture in the post-war adjustments in those countries. Canada, as every newly developed country, has lagged far behind the older and more thickly settled countries in co-operative development, but the agricultural development in Canada in the next generation must be largely co-operative.

Though it has taken considerable space to present this case we feel that it was necessary to make it perfectly clear. We have discussed it freely and candidly, and we believe from the standpoint of the best interests of this country. We have faith in our future, and with the aid of desirable settlers we shall develop a country where our children will have the advantages that were denied to many of the earlier settlers simply because there was so few of them. Immigrants of the type we need will be slow in coming. There will be no rush if they are properly selected. Let us see that the system of selection is right, and that they are properly handled when they arrive, and there will be nothing but beneficial results come from increased settlement.

FREE Wonderful Book

Tells how to learn to mount *birds, animals, game-heads and tan skins.* A necessity for hunters and nature lovers. Quickly learned by men and women. Fascinating. *Success guaranteed.* Decorate your home and den with splendid *art.* Make big profits from your spare time. Write today for illustrated book. It'll delight you.

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The day of exceptionally high interest returns on high-grade bond issues is at its close. We can still offer, however, a number of sound CANADIAN MUNICIPALS of varying maturities to yield in excess of six per cent.

Write for particulars.

Osler, Hammond and Nanton

WINNIPEG

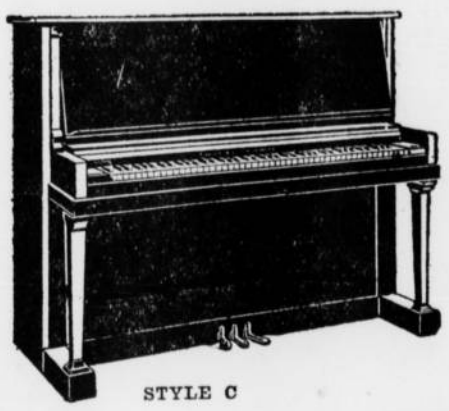
Once again you have the opportunity to

Join Our Christmas Club

—GET A PIANO TODAY

DURING the past many years we have conducted this annual Christmas Club. Hundreds of homes in Western Canada have availed themselves of the many concessions offered and secured standard Canadian Pianos at rock-bottom prices, and on such terms as could not be surpassed. This club is made possible through the powers of real co-operative buying. When a large number of people buy the same thing at the same time, from the same source, they profit by co-operation. It costs you nothing to join this club. There are no fees or charges or assessments, yet the membership gives you advantages of the most substantial kind. The 1922 Christmas Club is to be organized at once, and will be limited to 100 members. Any responsible person may apply for membership. The only requirement of a Club member is that he is on the market for a piano. By joining the club you are under no obligation to buy, but if you want to buy, you will obtain every club advantage if you select your piano on or before the 31st December, 1922. But, remember, while you may have till December 31st to make your selection, the club will be closed immediately 100 members enroll, owing to the approaching shortage of pianos. Join now is the safest way.

BELL



STYLE C

REGULAR $550. CLUB PRICE $465

Secret of the Club Offer

This club is run in co-operation with the best and oldest firms in the world, such as Gerhard Heintzman, Nordheimer, Williams, Bell, Haines, Sherlock-Manning, Karn, Morris, Canada, Doherty, Lesage, Imperial and Winnipeg Piano Co. REGULAR Pianos are featured at SPECIAL prices and on SPECIAL terms. You have NINETY styles of Pianos and Player-Pianos to choose from in genuine Walnut, Mahogany and Oak cases. Illustrated catalogues with REGULAR and CLUB prices and terms mailed free on application.

IMPERIAL

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This is the Whole Plan of the Winnipeg Piano Company's Christmas Club

1. Your choice of any make of Nordheimer, Gerhard Heintzman, Williams, Bell, Haines, Sherlock-Manning, Karn, Morris, Canada, Doherty, Lesage, Imperial and "Winnipeg" Pianos or Player-Pianos at special club prices until the 31st December, 1922.

2. The terms are one-fifth cash down and one, two or three years to pay the balance, or less down, and small monthly payments can be arranged to meet your convenience.

3. A special discount for all cash or extra instalments paid now.

4. The piano will be delivered when you join, or later, if you wish it.

5. The monthly, quarterly or yearly payments to date from when the piano is delivered.

6. Every instrument is guaranteed without reserve for ten years. There are no "ifs" or "ands" in the guarantee—just a straight-out guarantee as strong as we know how to make it in writing.

Other Club Values

Gerhard Heintzman	$585
Nordheimer	$585
Williams	$545
Karn	$445
Morris	$435
Doherty	$435
Imperial	$365

and many others.

7. If, after thirty days' trial, the piano is not satisfactory we will give you your money back on return of the piano.

8. If the piano is satisfactory after thirty days' use, the club member has eleven more months in which to satisfy himself as to the character of the piano. If it does not then prove satisfactory in every respect, he has the privilege of exchanging it without one penny's loss for any other instrument of equal or greater list value by paying the difference in values (and we sell 90 different styles of the best pianos in the world).

9. A beautiful $18 Piano Bench with music receptacle to match the piano is included without extra cost.

10. Freight paid to your nearest station.

11. Come into our store or write and select the style of case you prefer, in Walnut, Mahogany or Oak; this is all you have to do.

12. Each and every club instrument will be personally selected by our president.

Get Our List of Slightly Used Piano Bargains at from $225 to $325

PIANO PRICES WILL NOT FALL

We have anticipated any price reductions in pianos that could possibly be expected. This is your opportunity to buy at rock-bottom prices and on easiest possible terms.

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PIANOS—Steinway, Gerhard Heintzman, Nordheimer, Williams, Haines, Bell, Sherlock-Manning, Karn, Morris, Doherty, Lesage and Canada.

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Daily use of the Soap, with occasional touches of the Ointment as needed, cleanses and purifies the skin and keeps it free from pimples and blackheads.

Cuticura Talcum is ideal for powdering and perfuming.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lymans, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal.
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Makes appetizing muffins and gems, delightful puddings, and the finest porridge you've ever tasted.

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13

Every Day-Serve Some Way

The Countrywoman

Women in British Elections

THE outstanding news event of the past fortnight has been the resignation of Lloyd George as premier of the United Kingdom, and the selection of his successor. The elections are to take place within the next month, and there is a great stirring in political circles. The campaign is not yet sufficiently under way to form any idea as to what the result will be.

There is no doubt, however, in the minds of those who are watching the political situation that the woman vote is going to be a very strong factor. Of the 20,000,000 eligible to vote there are 8,000,000 women. The women are demanding that the restrictions which prevent 6,000,000 women from voting be removed. At the present time only those who are taxpayers or who are of 30 years of age can vote. This right was gained in 1918, under the Representation of the People's Act.

There are already 26 women who are standing as candidates for seats in the British House of Commons. Among the number are a few women with titles and all of the women are outstanding in different walks of life. There is no attempt to launch a woman's party, and every political party has some women candidates. The Independent-Liberal party has the largest number of women candidates. Already politicians are attempting to reckon with this new force which is calculated in some quarters to overwhelm the practices of established party procedure. Party scouts are reported to be sounding the opinion of some of the leading women as to the probable attitude of large numbers of women.

Better Ventilation Needed

One fine day in September while we were waiting our turn in a doctor's office, two women were conversing at the other side of the waiting room. The elder who apparently had come in from the country, had a cough. Her companion said, "You seem to have a cold today," to which came this reply —"Yes, I slept with the window open last night and I guess I caught a chill." This startling announcement brought to light a harmful habit that is far too common in rural districts.

Just at this time of the year everyone dreads the thought of having the storm windows on, for in many cases such protection means that houses are almost hermetically sealed for about six months. Even if there are three holes the size of a quarter in a storm sash they do not admit sufficient air for one person alone. Public health authorities tell us that 3,000 cubic feet of fresh air are needed every hour for each individual, so it is easily seen that three small holes cannot possibly supply sufficient pure atmosphere during a night. Conditions are improved if the three holes are merged into one, but the best solution lies in a hinged window. Regular storm sash hinges, put on at the top of the window allow it to be opened as much as is necessary for hygienic sleeping conditions.

The country is often quoted as being the most healthy place to live, especially by those who have spent all their lives there. So it should be. However, after living in both country and city for years we have come to the conclusion that this claim is often untrue. Generally speaking, city dwellers make better provision for airing their houses than their relations in the country. Consequently on arising in the morning their bodies are charged with oxygen which makes them energetic and capable of handling the day's work.

A person like the woman quoted above, who habitually spends her nights with the window shut, may be compared to a run-down battery. When disease germs make an attack, her body is not able to check the invasion because it is short of oxygen.

Germs, not pure air, are responsible for colds. It is most unwise to sleep in a direct draught because it may lower the resistance of the body so that bacteria can gain a foothold, but it is positively harmful to spend a night inhaling the same atmosphere over and over again.

Not only should more attention be given to improving ventilation in homes, but also to providing good circulation of air in halls, stores, churches and other meeting places. This is a problem that organizations of men and women would do well to carefully consider.

Little Sketches of Farm Women

When Anne married Tom Smith she knew that she had married a man of limited means. Yet her love for him made her leave the comfortable home of her parents and turn her back on a career in one of the professions that her mother had fondly planned. Anne inherited from her father a love for farming and all its operations. Her mother, wishing to spare her some of the hardships she had passed through, had begged Anne to wait a few years until Tom should become better established on the farm and have things more comfortable, but Anne and Tom, with the characteristic courage of youth, declared that their happiness lay in working together towards better times. They married young and soon there was a little family to care for.

Tom Smith had his farm to pay for, machinery to buy and buildings to build, and this meant for him a large outlay of money and the hiring of help. Even in moments of inward rebellion of having to do without things she needed and wanted so badly, Anne was sensible enough to remember that for a number of years this putting of money into the farm was a capital investment, that Tom was planning in the best way he knew how to provide for the future of herself and the children. But there were times when cooking to feed the ravenous appetites of the hungry men, in addition to the care of looking after her little family of three, that Anne felt the burden almost too heavy for her young shoulders. There were times when letters from school chums or her sisters describing some jolly social event, trip, or pretty clothes, that Anne asked herself if she was getting a square deal from life. It was an easy matter then to shed a few tears of self pity and to decide that she would thresh the matter out with Tom. There were literally a hundred things she needed for the house, the work was beyond her strength and Tom must see that.

But when it came to a matter of telling Tom she hesitated. He was having his own troubles with the high cost of everything he must buy, and the falling prices for farm produce. Tom was a light-hearted, boyish man, but like most people of that turn he was subject to spells of despondency. Tom was a hard worker, and a good manager, but in spite of that it seemed that it was all outlay, with little if anything coming in. Anne felt that if she complained of the hard work and the drain on her strength that impulsive Tom would, as he put it in his own words, "chuck the whole thing and clear out." It rather startled Anne to find that Tom really leaned on her for mental support to stay with the business of farming in such difficult financial times. After all she did not want to leave the farm. Must she then remain there a complaining, pessimistic woman?

It was about this time that Anne read a short article in a magazine about "lifters" and "leaners" in life. The article described the former as people who helped others through life, and the latter as those who always depended on others to carry them over the rough and disagreeable spots in life. Anne had been brought up in a large family, and had early learned, as her Grandmother Graham said, "to stand on her own feet." She also was a keen observer of people, and she saw that women could be slackers as well as men, that some of them hung back, and did not pull even in the double harness of married life. It was easier she saw for a woman to do that than a man. Anne did not think much about mixed metaphors, but all these ideas came to her and helped make up her mind that she was going to carry her share of farming without complaint.

Their house was a log house. Tom had intended to build the summer after they were married, but that winter one of their barns had been burnt, and they had to build a barn instead, and so on for the last five years something had happened every year to prevent them from starting the house of their dreams. Anne was beginning to call it a "dream house," for it seemed that it never would be real. Tom declared vehemently that next summer they would start it no matter what happened and even went so far as to stake out the ground for the digging of the cellar. But Anne, wise with the experience of six summers on the farm, only smiled a little wistfully at his assurance. Tom was still so much of a boy!

Anne was a woman who could make a little go a long way. You forgot that her walls were whitewashed logs because they were so white. You failed to notice that her window curtains were of cheesecloth, because they were so spotlessly clean and arranged so prettily. When company came Anne always seemed to have something in reserve. You did not notice that there was practically no "bought" furniture in the house for Anne was expert in making over old boxes and benches into comfortable and pretty seats. Her cupboards were home-made by Tom and herself, but Anne had planned them so carefully with an eye to the general effect that they seemed a part of the house. Anne and Tom were the most cheerful company. They always found something interesting to discuss with their friends. Anne always maintained that their worries were their own property, and other people should not be troubled with them, that their home was the best they could afford to make, and they need make no apologies for it. Somehow the Smith's always have a number of very good friends and they have managed to squeeze a great amount of enjoyment out of life.

This Time Next Year

Ida M. Thomas

You're facing a problem so difficult,
That it almost turns your brain.
From every angle you've studied it,
Over and over again.
It's getting your nerve, it's taking your sleep,
There seems no solution near—
It is likely you won't remember it
This time next year.

There's a crisis impending, so threatening,
You shrink from it in dismay:
To avert it—that is your only thought—
To turn it the other way.
Before its might you tremble and quake,
Your soul is sickened with fear;
But remember: 'twill be a thing long past,
This time next year.

You're bearing a load too great for your strength,
So heavy your weight of woe,
That your tearful eyes can behold no light,
As stumbling onward you go.
There's a word of solace I'd whisper to you,
A wee little word of cheer:
You may find it hard your grief to recall,
This time next year.

—Christian Guardian.

My little girl came in the other day, with several pieces of chewing-gum in her mass of curls. I thought at first I must cut them at once, but remembered that oil will take chewing-gum off one's hands. I had no oil but instead used vaseline. It proved ideal for the gum rolled up and I could take it right out. All that was necessary was a thorough washing to remove the vaseline.—Mrs. B.Y., Alta.

* * *

Wet the earth around the ferns every three or four weeks with water in which is a little household ammonia, a teaspoonful to a quart. This refreshes them, and keeps them glossy and green. —Mrs. P. R., Sask.

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U.S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal-oil). The inventor, T. D. Johnson, 579 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him today for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make $250 to $500 per month.

Magic Lantern, FREE

Did you ever give a Magic Lantern Show, charging a cent for admission? All you need is a sheet and this Real Magic Lantern outfit. It is all ready to operate when we send it to you, with all charges paid, and a full set of beautiful colored slides. Our Magic Lantern outfits are famous from coast to coast. Owing to their popularity in past years we have made them easier than ever to win. All you need to sell is $5.00 worth of our beautiful, fast selling Christmas, New Year and other seasonable cards and folders—which cost but 10 cents a package—a few hours will do it. Write at once.

WE TRUST YOU

BEST PREMIUM CO.
DEPT. I 7 TORONTO

24-PIECE SCHOOL SET FREE

Containing the following useful articles: One Vamping Chart (with this Chart you can learn to play the piano or organ in two hours); One Combination Game Sheet; One Box Crayons; One Package Ink Powder; One Pencil Sharpener; One Compass; One Bird Warbler; Three Blotters; Four Lead Pencils; One Eraser; One Memo Pad (40 pages); One Ruler; One Movie Glasses; One Pocket Book; One Pencil Box; One Pen Holder; and Two Pen Nibs.

This School Set is given absolutely free for selling just $3.00 worth of our beautiful, fast-selling Christmas, New Year and other seasonable cards and folders. They go like hot cakes in an hour. The School Set is packed in a strong box and mailed to your door all charges prepaid. Start Now to win this Prize. WE TRUST YOU.

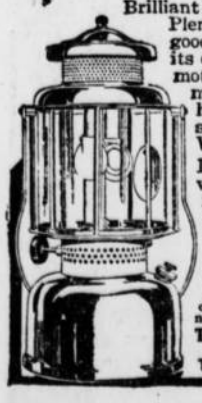
THE BEST PREMIUM CO.
DEPT. I TORONTO

Get More Eggs

Light the hen house a few hours each night and morning with the Coleman Quick-Lite Lantern. Longer feeding hours increase egg production.

Coleman Quick-Lite

"The Sunshine of the Night"



Brilliant light of 300 candle power. Plenty for hen house of good size. Makes and burns its own gas from common motor gasoline. Lights with matches. Durably made of heavy brass. Mica globe; stands rough handling. Won't blow out in any gale.

For very large hen houses we manufacture the same form of lighting in a complete plant, equipped with fixtures, globes, outside fuel tank, etc.

Write at once for Free Descriptive Circular showing how poultry raisers are reaping increased profits. Address house nearest you. Write to Dept. A.

THE COLEMAN LAMP CO.
110 Coleman Building
Toronto - Canada

News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 8

ment, the government to guarantee or pay all the farmers' debts and allow a term of thirty years for repayment. The resolution further advocates that an arrangement be made between the government and the banks and other creditors of the farmers for a nominal rate of interest on overdue indebtedness, in order to allow farmers to make good where there is a possibility of their doing so. Other resolutions advocate the establishment of long-term loan banks, and the amendment of the Bank Act to allow farmers to give chattel mortgages on growing crops.

M. J. Conner, M.L.A., addressed the delegates briefly in regard to the work of the provincial government, and in explanation of the Drought Relief Act. L. H. Jelliff, M.P., in a short speech, related his efforts to get the gap on the Foremost branch of the C.P.R. linked up, and also dealt with the Progressive fight in the House of Commons for the reduction of freight rates on wheat.

A. H. Steckle was re-elected president; the vice-presidents are: Wm. A. Merriam and Mrs. A. D. Burnham; the directors: Henry Bye, John McPhee, Messrs. Chisholm and Bruyekiri.

Several musical selections were greatly enjoyed by the delegates.

Bowell District Convention

A well attended meeting of the Bowell U.F.A. District Association heard an address by R. Gardiner, M.P., who described his first session in the Dominion house. Before Mr. Gardiner's address, there was a business meeting. Ray Brown was elected secretary in place of Mr. Morrow, who is leaving the district.

Death of Chas. Woodford, Sr.

Chas. Woodford, senior, of Lake Thelma, who died on October 17, was one of the oldest settlers of the district. He was president of the Lake Thelma local for several years, and also chairman of the school board.

Hand Hills Convention

The annual convention of the Hand Hills Provincial Constituency Association, held in Craigmyle recently, was attended by a large number of delegates and members. Several resolutions on the subject of the sessional indemnity were discussed at considerable length, and at the conclusion of the discussion all were rejected.

Social Evening at Eye Hill

Members and friends of the Eye Hill local recently enjoyed a social gathering. A musical program and guessing contest were followed by lunch.

Honor Grade VIII Graduates

The Harmattan U.F.A. local is planning an entertainment and dance in the Harmattan Hall, in honor of the Grade VIII graduates of the Harrison school.

Death of Archie H. Jones, Camrose

A special meeting of the Camrose U.F.A. local passed a resolution of sympathy with the family of the late A. H. Jones, who had been secretary of the local. Over a hundred members of the local attended the funeral in a body.

Waskatenau Hears Legislators

A large audience gathered in the Waskatenau Memorial Hall recently to hear addresses by D. F. Kellner, M.P., and S. A. Carson, M.L.A. In addition to reviewing the last session of the House of Commons, Mr. Kellner spoke at some length on the immigration project which had been lately made public, and which he thought left much to be desired. It did not provide, he said, for the best interests of either immigrants or farmers wishing to sell their land. Mr. Carson spoke of the work of the provincial government.

Mr. Carson and Mr. Kellner also spoke lately to a meeting of the Northbank U.F.A. local.

Raising Funds for Convention

Cornwall Valley U.F.A. local are making plans for some entertainments, to raise funds to pay the expenses of sending a delegate to the annual convention.

LUX dissolves instantly in hot water into a wonderful suds that makes your dainty things as fresh and lovely as when you first saw and admired them.

Sold only in sealed packages—
dust-proof!

Follow the birds

It's a thousand times better than any Medicine

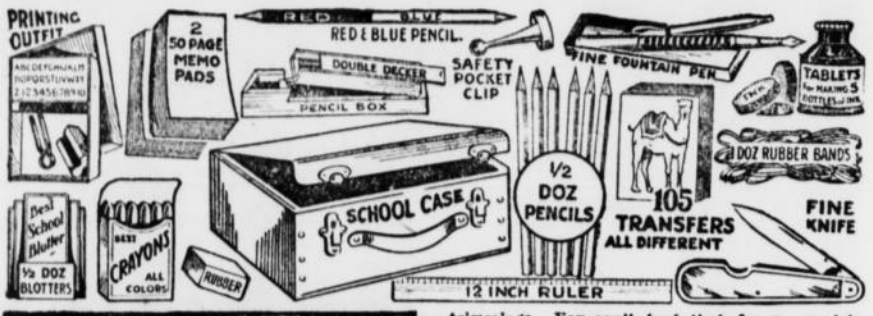
The change of air alone will do you a world of good. Come and enjoy the Pacific Ocean breezes, the scenic grandeur of Victoria, B.C., and the "Island of a Thousand Wonders." Rates are very moderate, and you will receive a welcome more cordial than that of most winter tourist resorts.

Victoria and Island Publicity Bureau supplies all information free. Write to

GEORGE I. WARREN
Publicity Commissioner
28 Belmont Blk., VICTORIA, B.C.

to VICTORIA, B.C.

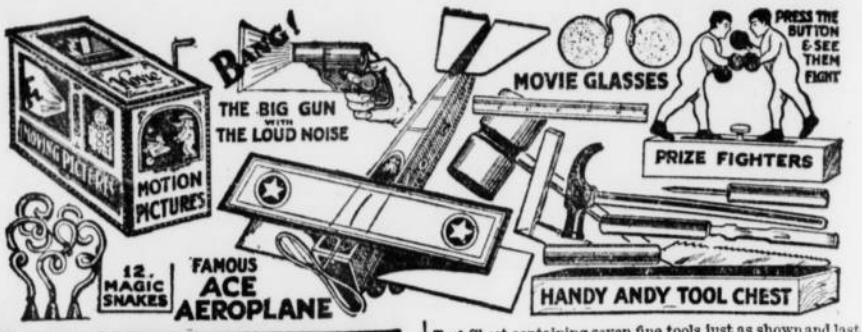
The Farmers' Bargain Counter---Guide Classified Ads.



All Free!

BOYS! GIRLS! Here's the dandiest school outfit ever offered. Look the articles over. First the fine printing outfit with ink pad tweezers, type-holder and 3 sets of type, then 2 50-page memo pads, high grade combination red and blue pencil, safety pocket clip for pen or pencil, imported fountain pen and filler, ink tablets to make 5 bottles of ink, 6 blotters, 7 fine wax crayons, an artist's eraser, big pencil-box, 6 dandy pencils, 105 colored transfers, 12 rubber bands, a 12-inch ruler and splendid big school case with brass trimmings. You can't beat that for a complete outfit and IT'S ALL YOURS! Just your name and address on a post card will bring you FREE a 25c bottle of "Floralyn Bouquet," the delightfully fragrant new perfume we are introducing, and with it just 20 bottles to sell among your friends at only 25c each. Open your sample and let everybody take a whiff of "Floralyn". They'll like it so much that everyone will buy a bottle or two at once. It's no trouble at all to sell. When sold return our money, only $5.00, and we will promptly send you, all charges prepaid, the whole outfit, every piece as shown and described above. You take no risk as we take back all unsold goods and handsomely reward you for what you do sell. Write today to: 3K

The Floralyn Perfume Co., Dept. S. 4C Toronto, Ont.

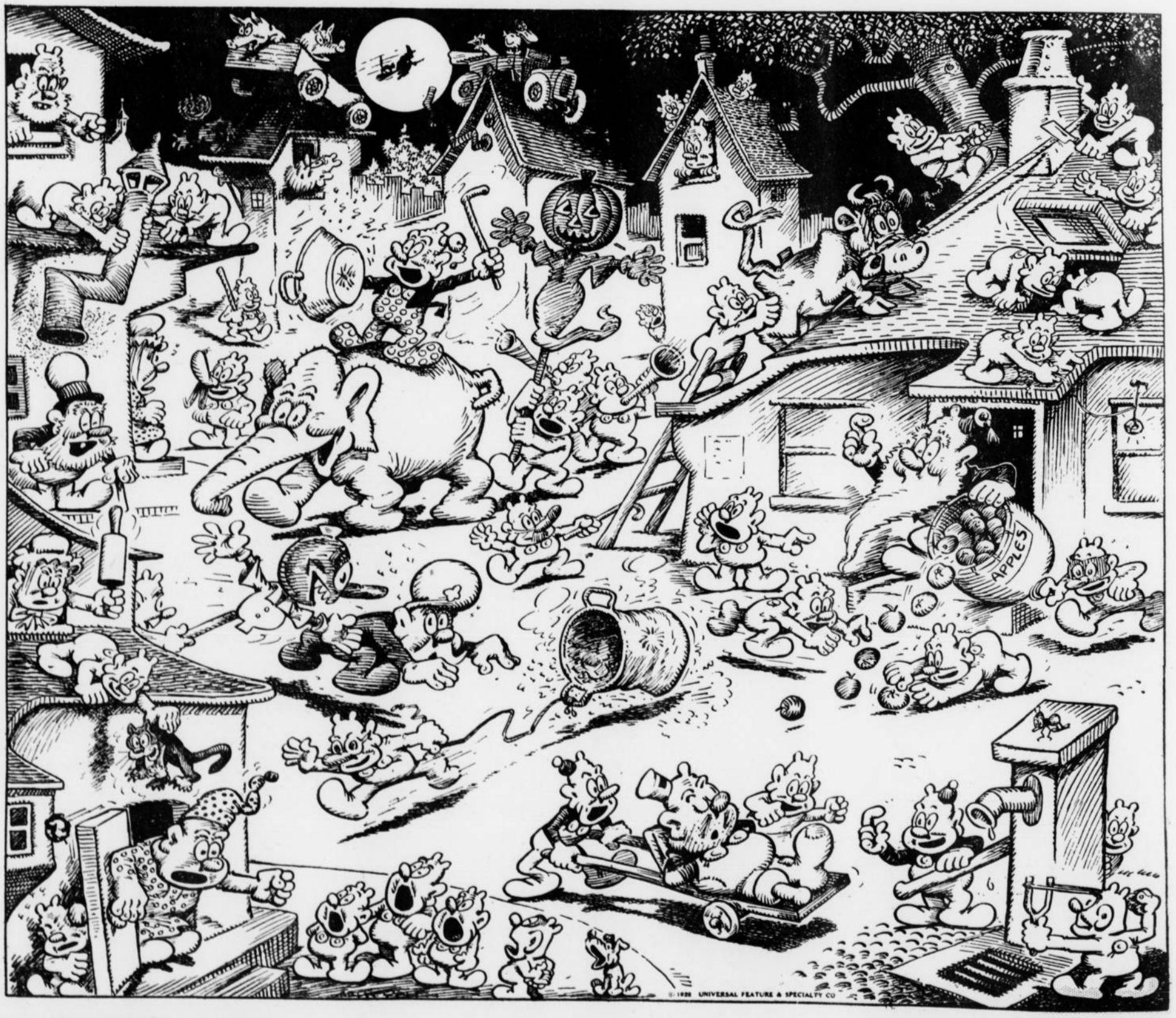


All Free!

BOYS here is the greatest outfit of toys for boys ever offered. Just look! There is the wonderful moving picture machine. You turn the handle just like the man in the movie show and see all the wonderful pictures. Then you get a pair of colored movie glasses and the new gun with the big noise, that never needs reloading. Next you get the great model aeroplane which will loop the loop and do any number of aeroplane stunts. Then comes the wonderful pair of prize fighters: you press the button in between and they fight away like good fellows. After that you get the complete Handy Andy Tool Chest containing seven fine tools just as shown and last but not least the 12 magic snakes—the world wonder and mystifyer.

YOU GET THEM ALL!

Just send your name and address to-day, and get free a full size 10c package of Yum-Yums, the wonderful new Candy Coated Breathlets, and with it just forty handsome packages to sell among your friends at only 10c each. Open your sample package and ask everybody to try Yum-Yums. They'll like them so much that everybody will buy a package or two at once. They sell like hot cakes. Return our money, only $4.00 when they are sold and we will immediately send you the grand complete outfit, every prize, exactly as seen above, all delivery charges paid. Don't wait! Send a post-card to-day to **The INTERNATIONAL M'F'G CO. Dept. T. 40** Toronto, Ont. K 2.



Big Prize Contest For Boys and Girls

$500.00 in Prizes Given Free—185 of Them

Send $1.00 for one year's subscription to The Guide (new or renewal), your own or anyone else's, and you will receive by return mail a big Doo Dad Book, with pages and pages of stories and pictures of these fun-loving little adventurers. With the book we send you a list of all the prizes, showing their great value, and a Contest Sheet to be colored and returned. Without any further cost to you this contest sheet is entered in this contest where you have a chance to win one of the big prizes—one chance for every entry. You can have as many entries as you wish—one for each subscription you send in—but each contestant can win only one of the big prizes. The Contest closes December 15, 1922. The prizes will be awarded within two weeks after the closing. This is the best time of the year to get subscriptions, as most people subscribe or renew in the fall, so do not delay but get busy now. You may be one of the lucky ones.

Hallowe'en in Dooville

Christmas is fine! I'll say it is—and St. Patrick's day and the First of July. They are all right, but when it comes to real fun in the land of Doo, the mischievous little Doo Dads like Hallowe'en best of all. Look at them! Poor old Sleepy Sam had found a nice comfortable wheelbarrow in an alley and climbed on it and went to sleep for the night. Roly and Poly found him and now Poly is wheeling him to the town pump—and in just a minute poor old Sleepy Sam will be given a nice, cold, fresh-water drenching. See the little Doo Dads who visited Old Man Grouch, expecting to get some nice ripe, rosy apples. There is Old Grouch in the door as mad as a hatter at being disturbed, and he is giving the little Doo Dads an awful scolding. We wonder what Old Grouch will do when the little Doo Dad, on the roof, drops the nice black pussy cat he is holding in his hand—and we wonder what that little Doo Dad will do when Mrs. Grouch—in the window above—begins using her rolling pin. See the Jack O'Lanterns. And there is Old Nicholas Nutt and Tiny and a really-for-sure Doo Dad band. As Tiny parades the streets, Nicholas beats the old dishpan with his cane and the little Doo Dads follow tooting their horns.

You can always depend on Old Doc Sawbones. He knows little Doo Dads and that boys will be boys, and that when hallowe'en comes something unusual should be expected. See! He has a whole barrel of big, ripe, juicy apples ready for them. But even as he offers them, some of the little fellows are trying to anchor his bossy cow to the chimney, and this they will do if the little fellow with the knife doesn't cut the rope.

"AJAX" Coal

Prices F.O.B. Medicine Hat, Alberta

	Per ton
DOUBLE SCREENED LUMP (or Fancy Lump)	$5.00
SINGE SCREEN LUMP	4.50
STOVE	4.00

This is a first-class domestic coal, free of clinkers and very little ash, almost no smoke and positively no soot.

Join with your neighbors and try a car.

Write for particulars and freight rates to your station.

PLACE YOUR ORDERS EARLY WITH

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Distributors for Western Canada

The Open Forum

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter, and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

Immigration

The Editor.—Please grant me a little space in which to support the views of "A Mere Woman" on immigration at the present time. She is, without question, voicing the thought of thousands of western farmers, and with all due respect to you, Mr. Editor, your comments on her letter are no more than a re-hash of the "next year" stuff, that has been handed out to us so long that we are heartily fed up on it, and cannot swallow any more. How you are going to improve the condition of the western farmer by adding to his numbers under present conditions is beyond me. Mere numbers certainly will not remove many of the handicaps under which he is now laboring, and until they are removed the farmer will simply fill the position of hewer of wood and drawer of water for the rest of the community. Increasing the volume of production will doubtless improve matters for certain classes of the population, but what good will that do to the producer if he has still to produce at a loss.

You assume that the world can take care of this increased production at a paying price to the farmer, under normal conditions in Europe. Europe was in what might be called a normal condition before the war. Now, just look back over your files for two or three years previous to that, and I think you will find that "normal conditions in Europe" did not guarantee much of a margin of profit to the western farmer, and I see no more reason to believe that it will do so in the future so long as such a toll is taken between producer and consumer.

As to wheat, look at the present supply. According to figures published by a farm paper a few weeks ago, the wheat growing countries of the world are now exporting more wheat than before the war. What about it when Russia gets to work again and exports at her normal rate? And what better are the prospects for any other farm produce.

The fact of the matter is that the western farmer is not getting a square deal from his own country, or he would not be in the position he is now, and until this is remedied immigration should be left to take care of itself. The fact that a country with the natural wealth of Canada, and in spite of the millions already spent on immigration can only show a population of nine millions, while her twin sister to the South has 100 millions, is direct evidence to the ordinary man that there is something radically wrong in the administration. And I think some effort should be made to rectify this before spending another 30 or 40 millions on a scheme that has been shown by past experience to be of no lasting benefit. As usual this colonization plan bristles with promises of all kinds of good things to the immigrant. Why not try a few of them on the men already here, especially the younger generation, the young men in their twenties, who, after giving their time up to that age in helping the old folks that they might build up the farm, are now leaving it as fast as their parents can scratch up sufficient cash to grub-stake them, while they get a different job, so that they may take the old folks off the farm.

If you must go after the immigrant, just supply him with the immigration and census returns for the past 20 years, and let him see how closely the immigrants and emigrants balance in this country; then give him the mortgage statistics and follow this by the appeal just sent out by the minister of municipalities of Saskatchewan for the payment of taxes. You might also mention the elaborate arrangements found necessary for the unemployed this coming winter. We are living in the present and have a distinct remembrance of the past and its promises for "next year." I think The Guide would look better backing the grain growers' locals who have passed resolutions against this scheme instead of boosting it.—A Mere Grain Grower, Raymore.

Note—The above is typical of several letters received by The Guide, and as they all press practically the same arguments, there is nothing to be gained by printing all of them. The position of The Guide is outlined in a special article in this issue.—Editor.

Wheat Board

The Editor—You will find enclosed a booklet, The Wheat Board Fallacy, by R. J. Deachman, which, I presume is being sent broadcast among the farmers of the prairies for some very definite purpose. You will on perusal see the arguments used are contradictory and have absolutely no bearing on the matter of the possibility of a better controlled wheat market, giving the producer a better price, i.e., something like the cost of production. My argument is that the hundreds of grain dealers, speculators and gamblers are absolutely unnecessary, and that their being is at the expense of the farmer first and the consumer next. I take it that the writer of this booklet is paid by some organized body to prejudice the farmer against any form of wheat board or pool, and he is sure taking time by the forelock. I hope you will give a reply in your paper to this method of throwing dust in the eyes of the farmers.—H. Bottwood, Innisfail, Alta.

COLOR YOUR BUTTER

"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives That Golden June Shade and Costs Really Nothing. Read!

Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade to bring you top prices. "Dandelion Butter Color" costs nothing because each ounce used adds ounce of weight to butter. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Purely vegetable, harmless, meets all food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless.

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Quality and Charm

Distinguish

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TEA

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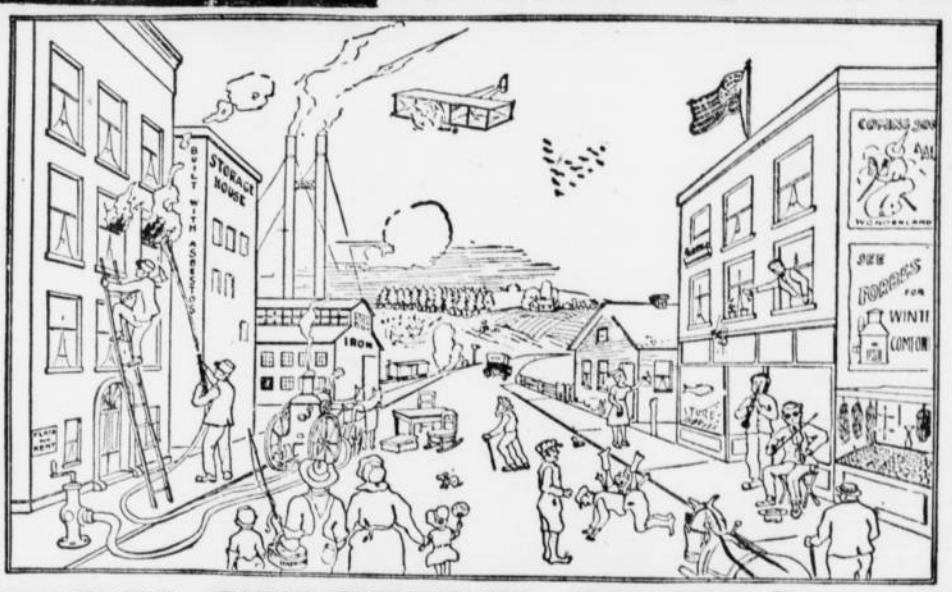
"The most Delicious Tea you can buy"

You Win $2000.

Costs You Nothing to Try—So Solve This Puzzle



How Many Words Can You Find in This Picture Commencing With the Letter "F"?

For example, you will notice "Fire," "Fiddle," "Foundry," etc. Are you able to find 20 words commencing with the letter "F"? The picture is very clear: there can be no mistakes. You will find it very interesting to look for these words, and may win the big prize. Anybody can try—costs nothing. Why should you not be the winner of the $2000.00?

YOU SHOULD WIN The person having the largest list of words beginning with the letter "F" will get the First Prize. You surely have a real chance of winning at least **one of the prizes offered**—there are fifteen of them. Why not try for the big prize and win $2000.00. Somebody will win it—your chances are as good as anybody's.

Just think what you could do with the money. $2000.00 could buy an automobile and leave enough balance to make a payment on a cozy home. Perhaps you have in mind just the thing you would like to do if you received a check for $2000.00. Certainly you owe it to yourself to try to solve this puzzle. You will find the trying very easy and pleasant.

The Way to Win One of the Twenty Prizes

You do not have to spend a penny to get into this contest. It is not necessary for you to order any Yeastolax. If your list is adjudged to be one of the twenty best you will receive one of the cash prizes. Without your order for Yeastolax, if your list of words commencing with the letter "F" is the largest you receive the first prize of $50.00. If the judges award you the second prize, without your order for Yeastolax, you will get a check for $25.00; and so on down the line as shown in this announcement.

Win the Big Prize—$2000.00

If you choose you can win a great deal more than the Class A prizes. All that is necessary for you to qualify your list for the BIGGER PRIZES is to send in an order for one or more packages of Yeastolax. Look over carefully the schedule of prizes as classified in this announcement. You will find that if you send in $1.00 for one package of Yeastolax and the judges award you first prize you will get $300.00. If you send in $2.00 for two packages of Yeastolax and your list is awarded first prize you will get a check for $600.00; and so on up. If you send in $5.00 for 5 packages of Yeastolax and the judges award you the first prize, you will receive the Big Prize of $2000.00. Should your list be judged as the second best you would receive $1000.00; and so on down the list. Remember, there are twenty prizes offered, as shown. All the opportunity one could desire. Go in to win the best prize.

$700.00 Extra Award for Promptness

Dec 15th, 1922 is the last day for receiving your solution to this puzzle qualifying you to win one of the prizes. But, note this: For every day before that date that your order for Yeastolax is received an extra prize of $10.00 for each and every day will be added to any first prize won. If you send in your order today you will get a receipt for the money; then you can send in your solution any time before Dec. 15th and your list will be qualified for any of the prizes. We will award an extra $700.00 in this manner. You should try your very best to earn this additional award. It will cost you little additional effort. In case of ties we will award duplicate amounts of $700.00 to each contestant so tying. Don't overlook reading about our extra premium of 50,000.00 Genuine Russian Rubles, whether or not you enter this contest

Go after the Big Prizes—don't delay—start right away—get into the contest. How many words can you find with the letter "F"? Great amusement—great opportunity $2000.00 is awaiting your call. Now is the time to act.

Yeastolax Co. 1253 S. Michigan Ave. DEPT. L206 **Chicago**

RULES: **1** This puzzle is open to everybody except employes and relatives of the Yeastolax Co.

2 The First Prize will be awarded to the person giving the largest number of words beginning with the letter "F". To the next in order will be awarded the Second Prize and so on down the list of Twenty Prizes. The awards will be made on the basis of the words submitted and not from a predetermined list. Should there be any ties the full amount of the prize will be awarded to each contestant so tying.

3 Words of synonymous meaning and words of the same spelling but different meaning will count as only one. Use either the singular or plural of a word. Only words appearing in Webster's Dictionary—and not obsolete words will be considered.

4 Words must be numbered 1, 2, 3, etc., consecutively.

5 The contest will be decided by three judges, independent of and not connected with the Yeastolax Co. These judges will award the prizes. The contestants agree to abide by the decisions of these judges, and it is understood that such decisions are to be conclusive. The names of winners and winning lists of of words will be published as soon as possible after the contest. A copy of this list will be furnished to anyone upon receipt of a stamped, addressed envelope. Two or more persons may co-operate in this contest, but only one prize will be awarded to any such co-operating group.

6 Lists of names must be received at our office (any time during regular office hours) on or before Dec. 15th, 1922. For every day before (or ahead) of this date that your order for Yeastolax is received you will get an additional award of $10.00 per day, added to any first prize you win. In case of ties this award will be duplicated to every contestant so tying.

Yeastolax

If you suffer from "Rheumatism," Constipation, Indigestion, Eczema, Bronchitis, Boils, or your nerves are affected in any way; or you desire to have a fine clear healthy complexion, we want you to try a package of our *marvelous remedy*, YEASTOLAX. Among its various elements Yeastolax contains the highest and most potent *vitamines*, which the scientific world has found to be absolutely necessary to bodily vigor. People all over the country have found great relief through its use, and now feel the joy of perfect health and vitality. Yeastolax also has the properties of being non-gripingly and mildly laxative, yet its action is sure.

Medical authorities have long recognized that constipation is responsible for a great many bodily illnesses and prevents the human system from successfully warding off disease and old age. Yeastolax is a highly effective remedy for this condition.

IMPORTANT—Special Introductory Premium

In order to quickly introduce Yeastolax into every community, we will give to an person, regardless as to whether or not he sends in a solution to this puzzle,

Absolutely FREE—50,000.00 Rubles

The Russian Ruble recently was worth 55c per ruble, giving the above a value of $27,500.00. We give 50,000 Rubles FREE with each and every package ordered. That is to say, if you send in $2.00 for two packages you will receive 100,000.00 Russian Rubles, and so up. Remember this offer holds good whether or not you qualify for the puzzle prizes. Save this money; many a fortune has been built up by buying foreign money after wars. It is rumored that $50,000,000,000.00 worth of radium has been discovered in Russia, and the press is calling attention to vast American projects of oil and other industries that are being directed towards Russia. The Chicago Tribune on Sept. 12th calls attention to the new canal which has just been opened for shipping between Russia, Germany, Persia and Central Asia, affording a new source of raw materials for the Russo-German combine, especially oil, manganese and copper and opening up the rich Persian and Central Asian trade to Germany and Russia. Think what this means; surely you cannot afford to pass up the opportunity to acquire these Rubles. We will give 50,000 Rubles free with every $1.00 order to those who enter the contest as well as those who do not.

Twenty Prizes—$4,000.00

	Class A When no money is sent in	Class B When $1.00 is sent in for one $1 package	Class C When $2.00 is sent in for two $1 packages	Class D When $5.00 is sent in for five $1 packages
1st Prize	$50.00	$300.00	$600.00	$2000.00
2nd Prize	25.00	150.00	300.00	1000.00
3rd Prize	25.00	75.00	150.00	400.00
4th Prize	20.00	45.00	85.00	250.00
5th Prize	15.00	30.00	50.00	150.00
6th to 15th Prizes—each	2.00	3.00	7.00	15.00

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New Wheat and Rye

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Established 1884

Grain Commission Merchants

700-703 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

Ducks, Turkeys, Heavy Hens

comprise the coming season's demand. We have special facilities for both Live and Dressed Poultry. Our Prices:

	Alive per lb.	Dressed per lb.
Turkeys, over 10 lbs., any age	27c	31c
Old Hens, 5 lbs. and over	18c-20c	22c-24c
Spring Roosters, 5 lbs. and over	18c	23c
Fat Ducks and Geese, any age	17c	21c

F.O.B. Winnipeg. Crates on request.
We handle Hogs. Write for prices.
Enquire. Get our standing. Your merchant, express agent or bank will help you. We invite your confidence only on those grounds.

THE CONSOLIDATED PACKERS LTD.
237-245 FLORA AVENUE - WINNIPEG

Live farmers buy, sell and exchange through Guide Classified advts.

Globelite Battery Co. Ltd. 147 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., October 27, 1922

WHEAT—Market has advanced steadily during the week on buying in volume of October and November futures by export houses and for the account of British interests. Producers have disposed of considerable wheat on the advance and continue to sell very freely. Movement of grain East continues heavy, and there is no doubt that a considerable portion of the exportable surplus of the crop has been disposed of. The strength in the cash grain has been reflected but slightly in the May delivery option, the advance in this future being 1¾c as against four cents in the cash article. Markets at the moment appear very firm, with Liverpool and Chicago prices also correspondingly higher. Prices have advanced ten cents from the low point, but at that are considerably lower than values at the beginning of the crop movement.

OATS—Steady market during the week with prices up slightly. There is an excellent demand for cash oats and premiums being paid on practically all grades, offerings fairly heavy.

BARLEY—Dull and with small volume of trade passing. Exporters unable to do any new business owing to shortage of tonnage, and difficult to look for any advance in prices in the immediate future unless transportation facilities improve.

FLAX—A wide range in values during the week, shorts in October having difficulty in covering and prices have advanced about 20 cents in last few days.

RYE—Firm market with good buying by shipping houses in evidence. Prices following upward trend of wheat market and show an advance of about two cents per bushel for the week.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Oct 23 to 28 inclusive

	23	24	25	26	27	28	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
Oct.	100¾	102	102¾	105	106¼	105¾	100⅝	110⅝
Nov.	100¾	102	102¾	104½	106¼	105	100⅝	108½
Oats—								
Oct.	41¼	41⅞	42	42½	43⅝	43¾	41¼	40⅞
Nov.	40½	41	41¼	42	43	42⅞	40½	38
Barley—								
Oct.	51¾	52	52	52	52½	52	51⅝	60
Nov.	51¾	52	52⅛	52	52¼	25	51½	57¼
Flax—								
Oct.	215¾	221¼	226¼	240	240	238	213½	177
Nov.	208½	212	213	217	218½	214	207	177½
Rye—								
Oct.	73	72¾	75½	75	75½	75	72	84¼
Nov.	..	..	..				..	

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, $1.12⅜ to $1.20⅜; No. 1 northern, $1.10⅜ to $1.18⅜; No. 2 dark northern, $1.07⅜ to $1.17⅜; No. 2 northren, $1,06⅜ to $1.15⅜ No. 3 dark northern, $1.03⅜ to $1.12⅜; No. 3 northern, $1.02⅜ to $1.11⅜. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, $1.14⅜ to $1.23⅜; No. 1 hard, $1.08⅜ to $1.11⅜; Minnesota and South Dakota, No. 1 dark hard, $1.10⅜ to $1.12⅜; Minnesota and South Dakota No. 1 hard, $1.06⅜ to $1.08⅜. Durum—No. 1 amber, $1.03 to $1.05; No. 1, 91c to 98c; No. 2 amber, $1.01 to $1.03; No. 2, 88c to 94c; No. 3 amber 99c to $1.01; No. 3, 87c to 92c. Corn—No. 2 yellow 68½c to 69c; No. 3 yellow, 67½c to 68c; No. 2 mixed, 65c to 67c; No. 3 mixed, 64c to 65c. Oats—No. 2 white, 36⅜c to 40⅜c; No. 3 white, 35⅜c to 38⅜c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 55c to 60c; medium to good, 51c to 54c; lower grades, 45c to 50c. Rye—No. 2, 71¾c to 74¾c. Flaxseed—No. 1, $2.45½ to $2.48½.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian leanest and lean 110s to 120s, prime 110s, slow. American 94s to 110s, fair demand. Irish 133s to 140s. Danish 122s to 130s. Danish killings 47,602 head.

WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department of the U.G.G. report as follows for the week ending October 27:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 11,700; hogs, 1,701; sheep, 1,080. Last week: Cattle, 16,745; hogs, 1,685; sheep, 862.

Cattle receipts at these yards and also at other yards continue to be very heavy, and as may be expected prices under the pressure of heavy deliveries continue to work lower. The transportation problem in the United States is also seriously affecting our market, and it would look to us that those who could possibly do so should hold their cattle back until the congestion has been cleared up. About the only kind of cattle that are moving satisfactorily are the well-bred, dehorned kind. Horned cattle, whether of the big, rough heavy kind or horned stockers and feeders are being severely discounted, and we cannot urge again too strongly at this time of the year dehorning of all commercial cattle.

Top butcher steers can be quoted at from 4½c to 5c; medium to good 3¾c to 4¼c. Best dehorned feeder steers are bringing from 3½c to 4c, with the plain horned kind from 2¼c to 3c. Best cows are selling within a range of 2½c to 3c; plain cows 2c to 2½c. Fat heifers are in fair demand at from 3¼c to 4c, and stock heifers from 2¼c to 2¾c, depending on quality. Real choice dairy cows of the right type and best springers are bringing from $60 to $80; fair to good ones $35 to $50. Heavy calves are quoted at from 3½c to 4c; thin calves from 2c to 3½c.

The hog run continues light with selects quotable at from 9c to 9¼c. The prospects are for a weaker market if runs gets heavy. Top lambs are bringing from 9c to 10½c; choice sheep from 5c to 6c. Thin sheep are hard to move at from 2c to 3½c.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:

Prime butcher steers	$4.50 to	$5.00
Good to choice steers	4.00 to	4.50
Medium to good steers	3.00 to	3.75
Common steers	2.50 to	3.00
Choice feeder steers	3.75 to	4.25
Common feeder steers	2.50 to	3.50
Choice stocker steers	3.00 to	3.50
Common stocker steers	2.00 to	2.50
Choice butcher heifers	3.75 to	4.25
Fair to good heifers	3.00 to	3.50
Medium heifers	2.50 to	3.00
Choice stock heifers	2.25 to	2.50
Choice butcher cows	2.75 to	3.25
Fair to good cows	2.00 to	2.50
Breedy stock cows	2.00 to	2.25
Canner cows	1.25 to	1.50
Common veal calves	4.50 to	5.50
Common calves	3.00 to	4.00

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Trade quotations to country shippers remain unchanged. Practically none of those having eggs will ship to the wholesale trade at the prices quoted 25c to 27c. What few fresh eggs are arriving are going direct to retailers and consumers. Movement of storage eggs is satisfactory, extras and firsts mixed are jobbing from 39c to 42c, seconds 29c to 30c. There were two inspections in the prairie provinces last week. Poultry: Receipts show an increase over last week, quotations, live delivered, chicken 14c to 16c, fowl 10c to 18c, roosters 10c, ducks 13c to 16c, turkeys 22c to 26c.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: This market is firmer. Fresh eggs are extremely scarce. Dealers are now quoting 30c to 34c loss off delivered, but very few are arriving. Most of the consumptive demand is being met with eggs from storage, extras jobbing 35c, firsts 32c, seconds 28c. Retail prices range from 30c to 40c. Poultry: Receipts continue to increase and the quality is reported fairly good. Trade quotations, live delivered, chicken 12c to 15c, fowl 8c to 11c, cocks 6c, ducks and geese 10c.

EDMONTON—Eggs: This market is very firm, prices practically unchanged. Dealers are quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 32c, firsts 27c, seconds 17c. Extras are jobbing at 41c, firsts 35c, seconds 24c. Two cars of storage firsts are reported sold for export, and other cars are reported as likely to follow. Poultry: Receipts are heavier, prices unchanged.

CALGARY—Eggs: Quotations to country shippers same as for last week. Consumptive demand is being met chiefly with storage eggs, first jobbing at $10.50 per case, seconds $7.25 per case. Poultry: The movement is more free, quotations, live delivered, chickens 10c to 12c, fowl 8c to 10c.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Birkenhead reports Canadian steers from 16¾c to 18½c in sink. Irish 17¼c to 17¾c.

No Canadian at Glasgow. Scotch 14c to 15c. Irish 10¼c to 11¼c per lb. on foot.

London reports Canadian dressed sides 14¾c to 16¾c per lb., mostly seconds. Demand weak.

WHEAT PRICES

Oct. 23 to Oct. 28 inclusive

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Oct 23	100¾	99¾	96¾	89¾	85¼	..
24	102	101¼	98¼	91	86½	..
25	102¾	101¾	99	91¾	86¼	..
26	105	104¼	100¾	93½	88	
27	106¾	105¾	102¾	95⅛	89¾	..
28	105¾	104¼	101¼	94	88½	..
Week Ago	100¾	99¾	95¼	90¾	86¼	..
Year Ago	110⅝	108¼	103⅝	96⅛	92⅞	82⅞

Don't burn that straw stack for just a little while even if you have lots of feed; wait till you see just how much forage you have left after the crop comes off in 1923.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, October 23 to October 28, inclusive

Date	WHEAT Feed	OATS 2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	BARLEY 3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	FLAX 1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
Oct. 23	..	42¾	38½	38½	36⅛	33¼	51⅛	46⅞	42⅛	42⅛	215¾	211⅞	185⅞	73
24	..	42⅞	39	39	36⅞	33⅞	52	47⅛	43	43	221½	217½	191¼	72¾
25	..	43	39¼	39¼	37	33¾	52	47	43	43	226¼	222¼	173	75½
26	..	43½	39⅞	39⅞	37½	34	52	47	43	43	240	236	177	75
27	..	45¼	40⅞	40⅞	38⅞	34⅝	52½	47½	43½	43½	240	236	178½	75½
28	..	45⅜	41⅛	41⅛	38⅞	33⅞	52	47	43	43	238	234	174	75
Week Ago		42¼	38⅞	38⅞	36⅞	33¼	51⅞	46⅞	42⅝	52⅝	213½	209½	183½	72
Year Ago	..	40⅜	37⅜	37⅜	35⅜	32⅞	60	55	48½	48½	177	173	147	84¼

SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

You need not be a shareholder.

Thousands of farmers who are not shareholders sell their grain year after year through this Company.

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FOR SAFETY AND SATISFACTION SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

What Class of Feeders Pay Best?

Continued from Page 12

point of suitability for immediate killing. One must judge feeders by their estimated suitability for slaughter five months hence or whatever the length of feeding period is to be. The buyer of feeders should not compete with the buyer of finished butcher cattle, if he does his cattle will cost too much unless on a badly glutted market. There is also the danger under present market conditions of getting cattle too large. The markets want the handy-weight killing beast, and the heavy steer that topped the market in the past is now discounted unless there happens to be an export order to fill. In this particular experiment their size did not militate against the larger cattle, as they commanded the top price, but there is always that danger with heavy cattle.

Outdoor Feeding

While the outdoor feeding of cattle was not being compared with stabling in this test, the fact that all the steers were fed in open sheds makes comment on that method quite proper. The possibility of successful feeding has again been proven, if that were necessary. The cattle made satisfactory gains right through the winter. Probably larger gains could have been made in a stable, similar cattle have made larger gains here in previous seasons when stable fed. It is not suggested that anyone should choose lack of shelter by preference, but the results of this farm for the last 14 years have shown conclusively that good results can be obtained with shelter of the most primitive sort.

Some of the points in regard to open shed feeding that experience has brought out may perhaps be mentioned. Windbreaks are most important, if natural shelter in the form of trees or cutbanks can be found they should be utilized. A high tight board fence should surround the feed yard if it is exposed to wind. A dry bed, free from frozen lumps of manure, should be provided. To have this, it is advisable to throw out daily the frozen lumps of manure that will otherwise make the bed so uneven that the cattle cannot lie down in comfort. The bedding should be renewed as often as it shows signs of being damp. These may seem small matters but a steer that has to stand all the time does not fatten much. A supply of water before the cattle all the time is worth a great deal. With a tank heater this is possible, and it is also possible to have the water lukewarm. This induces much freer drinking and helps to keep the cattle warm.

The most frequent cause of discomfort in outdoor feeding is the collection of snow on the steer's backs. This melts gradually and keeps them chilled. Most of the stock will remain in the shed during a snowstorm, but there are always some that stand out and get their backs covered. It is worth while to brush the snow off these unless they are too wild to approach.

Dehorning is essential to success to feeding steers loose in corrals.

FARM LANDS

See also General Miscellaneous

IRRIGATED FARMS IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA

In the Famous Vauxhall District, Bow River Irrigation Project. 200,000 Acres Irrigable.

A SPECIALLY fine tract of 5,000 acres, all located within seven miles of the railroad station, now ready for water service, selling for a limited time at $40 to $65 per acre, with full water right. One-fifth cash down; balance in easy equal payments over 18 years, first instalment due at least two years after date of initial payment. Investigate at once.

Canada Land and Irrigation Company Ltd.
Medicine Hat, Alberta

HAD A GOOD CROP?

WAS it sufficiently good to now begin the payments on the land you hope some time to own in B.C.? We can sell you splendid land on Vancouver Island for $40 per acre, one-fifth cash, the balance in four equal annual payments. Write us for further details and illustrated literature.

FRANCO-CANADIAN COMPANY LTD.
110 BELMONT HOUSE, VICTORIA, B.C.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

FOR SALE—Will offer for short time three-quarter section, 12, 12, 19, within a few yards of diamond on G.T.P. and C.P.R.; nine miles north of Brandon, the best market town in the country. One mile from Forrest Village. Is fenced and cross-fenced. First-class wheat land. 200 acres summerfallow. Warm house and barn. Wooded and watered. Yield in this district from 20 to 30 bushels per acre. Farms in this district are held at $60 per acre. For quick sale will accept $35 per acre, $2,000 cash, balance easy terms. TROTTERS', BRANDON.

TWENTY YEARS TO PAY

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Company offers to settlers, farm lands in Western Canada for mixed farming, raising cattle and poultry and for dairying. Twenty years to pay, with small cash payment. Good soil—good climate—good schools. Every assistance given intending settlers in selecting a farm. Write for our free literature.

DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES
922 FIRST ST. EAST - CALGARY

SELLING N. ½ 6-8-21, N.W. 12, S.W. 13, S.E. 14, N.W. 14 and N. ½ 15, all in 8-22 W. 1st, near Souris, Man.; suitable for mixed farming. E. ½ 17-3-4 W. 2nd., 4 miles from Frobisher, Sask., and E. ½ 35-7-2 W. 2nd., 3 miles from Manor, Sask. W. H. Hicks, Administrator of the Estate of Edward Hicks, deceased, Souris, Manitoba.

BIGGEST FARM LAND SNAP IN YEARS—1,194 acres choice level wheat land, about 20 miles north-east of Calgary, one mile from station, post office, store, elevator, etc. Buildings half mile from school. 1,000 acres broken, 400 acres summerfallow in best of shape, 300 acres summerfallow stubble, all in high state of cultivation; eight-room bungalow with furnace, beautiful large living room with fireplace; cow barn, 70 x 50, concrete floor, steel stanchions, manure carrier and loft for 50 tons; horse barn, 36 x 28, with large loft; eight portable granaries; bunk house, chicken house, garage; fine tight board corrals with covered sheds; hog house, 20 x 100. Buildings all painted. Drilled well at house with soft water. Drilled well for stock with inexhaustable supply fine water. 165 acres irrigable land. Price only $35 per acre; $14,000 cash, balance easy terms, 6½% interest. 554 Acres—554 acres of the 1,194, including all buildings, can be purchased at $35 per acre, with cash payment of $12,000, by purchaser who will lease the other 640 acres. It would cost in the neighborhood of $15,000 to replace the improvements. This sum spread over 554 acres would reduce the cost of the raw land to about $8.00 per acre. This farm is in one of Alberta's best and surest districts and will stand closest inspection from any angle. Full equipment can be purchased if desired. We have been in the farm land business in Alberta for a good many years, but never to date have been able to offer such an opportunity as this. If you want a beautiful farm and a real home, investigate at once. F. A. Gillilan Limited, Land Building, Calgary, Alta. Phone M2996.

634 ACRES—FURNISHED HOUSE, 17 HORSES, 31 cattle, tools, dog, poultry, hogs, gas engine, cream separator, blacksmith outfit, washing machine, full implements; on improved road, close hustling R.R. town, city markets; 280 acres tractor-worked tillage for 40 bushels wheat, 70 bushels oats, 50 bushels barley to acre; 100-cow barn, garage, poultry house, blacksmith shop, five granaries, tenant house; neighboring farm, unequipped, valued at $40,000. Unable to operate, owner's price $22,500 takes all; less than half cash. W. L. Morton, Lauder, Man.

QUARTER-SECTION, FIVE MILES VISCOUNT; 40 acres summerfallow, 66 acres breaking, all worked down like garden; crop failure never known in district; no hail. Will take $4,000 cash. Owner, Box 243, Viscount, Sask. 42-3

NEAR R.R. TOWN—20 ACRES, WITH FOUR cows and heifers, horses, sow, poultry, implements, corn, hay, potatoes, wood; high school, creamery, stores, churches; good markets; healthful living conditions; loamy tillage, pasture, woodlot; fruit; warm five-room house, barn, poultry house, granary. Owner called away, all only $3,000, if taken immediately; part cash. Details and photo, page 74, catalog 1,200 bargains. Copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 454 B.G. Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF LAUGHLAN Galbraith, deceased, the executors of estate are offering for sale the south half-section 19, township 9, range 2, west of third meridian, in the province of Saskatchewan. There is on this property (six miles north of the town of Limerick) shack, large granary, good well. About 100 acres have been broken. For particulars and terms of sale, apply to Mary Galbraith, Mazenod, Sask. 44-3

FARM FOR SALE—HALF-SECTION, $25 ACRE; $2,000 cash, balance easy terms; 200 acres cultivated, 80 arable, all fenced; no better soil in Saskatchewan, no sand or gravel; plenty of small fruit on farm; three and four miles from town and elevators; good neighbors. Phone for further particulars. Write to Frank Vrabetz, Box 45, Birmingham, Sask.

IMPROVED FARM NEAR DAUPHIN, MANITOBA. Quarter-section, ten miles from Dauphin, with good house, 18 x 24; stable, 18 x 26; and log granary, milk house, etc. Black loam with clay subsoil. Send for our list of farms. We have many bargains. Write Canada Permanent Trust Co., 298 Garry St., Winnipeg.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CALIFORNIA—For up-to-date list of mixed farms, fruit farms, orchards, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in all British Columbia districts, also orange groves and grape vineyards in California, or truck land, write Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1887. 34tf

FOR SALE—152 ACRES LOGGED OFF LAND, sea frontage, on Vancouver Island; motor road and railway pass through property; suitable for general farm or stock raising, no rock. Price $25 per acre; liberal discount for cash. Apply owner, L. C. Lytton, 1941 Connaught Avenue, Victoria, B.C.

WANTED—TO RENT FARM WITH GOOD buildings, stock and machinery, by experienced farmer. Apply with full particulars to Box 68, Redvers, Sask.

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, Columbia, Mo. 40-4

SELLING—QUARTER-SECTION GOOD wheat land, Lloydminster district, nearly all can be broken, $8.50 per acre; $600 cash. Box 223, Lloydminster, Sask. 43-3

WILL RENT, OR SELL ON EASY TERMS, 800-acre equipped farm, two miles from market. W. J. Cunningham, Cut Knife, Sask. 42-3

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. tf

WASKATENAU, ALBERTA—MIXED FARMING district. Write for descriptive pamphlet to Secretary, Board of Trade. 42-3

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin.

Hay and Feed

SELLING—EIGHT CARS GOOD UPLAND HAY, $15 ton, f.o.b. Vermilion, Alta. H. Groscop. 44-2

Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.

FINEST CLOVER HONEY—FOR 120-POUND orders in five, ten, 30-pound pails or 60-pound cans, delivered Manitoba, 19 cents; Saskatchewan, 19½ cents; Alberta or British Columbia, 20 cents pound. Amber honey, 15, 15½, 16 cents pound, delivered. Buckwheat honey, 12, 12½, 13 cents pound, delivered. Satisfaction guaranteed. 25 cents brings 4-ounce sample. Special price club orders. Mount Forest Apiaries, Mount Forest, Ont. 42-4

McLEAN'S HONEY, GUARANTEED No. 1 pure white clover, direct from producer, $8.40 cash crate of six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Toronto. Also good quality buckwheat honey, $6.50 crate of six ten-pound pails. Reference, Standard Bank, Bloor Branch. N. K. McLean, 37 Armstrong Ave., Toronto. 43-4

"PURE AS THE BEE MADE IT"—60-POUND crate, five or ten-pound pails. White honey, $10; light amber, $9.40; dark amber, $7.50; dark, $6.50. Terms cash f.o.b. Toronto. Discount on eight and 16-crate orders delivered. Prices, samples and descriptive leaflet on application. Weir Bros., Beekeepers, 60 Chester Ave., Toronto, Ont. 43-4

CHOICE ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY, DIRECT from producer, $8.50 crate; also amber honey, mostly clover, $6.50 crate. All put up in ten-pound pails and crated 60 pounds to crate. Prices f.o.b. Brucefield. Special prices on large orders. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont.

CHOICE WHITE CLOVER HONEY, SIX TEN-pound pails, $9.00; good buckwheat, $6.60 case; cash or collect. George Braven, Dunnville, Ont. Route 7. 42-3

WILSON'S CLOVER HONEY—CRATE SIX ten-pound or 12 five-pound pails, $9.00. John T. Wilson, Petrolia, Ont

HONEY FOR SALE—CLOVER, $10; AMBER, $9.00; Buckwheat, $7.00; for 60 pounds. Large orders at reduction. F. W. Krouse, Guelph Ont.

LIGHT AMBER HONEY, GOOD QUALITY, 80% clover, 60-pound crate $6.00. I. Langstroth, Forest, Ont. 42-10

CLOVER HONEY, 100 POUNDS, $14; CLOVER and buckwheat, 100 pounds, $10. Henry Hartley, Norwich, Ont. 42-5

AMBER HONEY, $10.50 FOR 12 TEN-POUND pails. J. A. Rudolph, R.R. 4, Mitchell, Ont. 44-2

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

Sudbury Woolen Mills Ltd.

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BLANKETS, YARNS, Mackinaw Coats and Pants, Flannels, Underwear, Heavy Cloth, Sweaters. Also do CUSTOM WORK.

WRITE FOR PRICES

SUDBURY, ONT.

STOCKINGLEG FOR SALE—HEAVY, BLACK, all wool, 60-stitch, $1.00 per yard, prepaid. Mrs. Mary Nickason, Wiseton, Sask. 40-6

FOR COAL IN CAR LOTS, WRITE W. J. Anderson, Sheerness, Alta., miner and shipper of good quality of domestic coal. 38-11

WOULD LIKE TO CORRESPOND WITH ALL who wish to overcome tobacco habit easily. Major Stokes, Mohawk, Florida.

WANTED—150 FEET GALVANIZED PIPE, 1½-inch, at once. Harry Wilson, Togo, Sask.

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft

Everything in its Place

I never like to see a plow thrown in a stall beside a cow, and I feel just as bad, of course, to see a mower beside a horse. It goes against my very grain to find a pitchfork on the lane, to see a worthy wagon-box left aging by a pile of rocks, or some old faithful fodder-rack dumped by the grove upon its back. I never, never leave a hoe neglected by the cabbage row, nor do I leave an honest rake down in the spuds beside the lake. It shocks my nerves with rude alarm to pass a badly cluttered farm, where double-trees and garden drills, old tumbling-rods and fanning-mills lean up against the barn and house, the sport of fly, and bat and mouse. A grooving-plane will thrive the best when housed within a proper chest, so why be cruel, unorthodox, and leave it in the fodder shocks? I long ago instructed Pete that first of all he must be neat; to keep this thought behind his face: Each item has its proper place, and working tools thrown here and there, beside the road or anywhere, disgrace the farm, increase the cost—besides they are as good as lost!

Index to Classified Advertisements

Livestock.
Poultry.
Seeds.
Farm Lands.
Farm Machinery and Autos.
Nursery Stock.
Hay and Feed.
Lumber, Fence Posts, etc.
Situations Vacant.
Situations Wanted.
Solicitors—Patent and Legal.
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Various

FOREST HOME FARM—CLYDE MARES AND fillies; Shorthorn bulls, popular strains; Oxford-Down bucks, lambs and shearlings, splendid lot of ewes; Yorkshires, both sexes, lots of size and true to type. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. Phone—Carman Exchange. 44tf

HAMPSHIRES, REGISTERED—TWO BOARS, 11 months, well marked, $30 each; boar, two years, $38; one sow, open or bred, three years, good one, $38. Hereford bull, registered, two years old, $60. S. E. Lopeman, Pierson, Man. 44-2

SELLING—PERCHERONS, FROM IMPORTED stock; two mares in foal to Durant, a $5,000 horse. Eight registered Shorthorns. Feed shortage caused by hail the reason. A. W. Smith, Bagot, Man. 44-2

SELLING—YORKSHIRE BOARS, APRIL FARrowed, $30. Shorthorn bull, 14 months, $125. Pedigrees included, f.o.b. Elgin, Man. W. H. Lucy 42-4

SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, from heavy-milking strain, three years. Pure-bred White Leghorn cockerels. H. Wallace, Glen Ewen, Sask. 42-3

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES, ALSO OXFORD rams, from prize winners. A. D. McDonald & Son, Napinka, Man. 44tf

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS AND TAMworth swine. Jas. A. Jackson, Leduc, Alta. 42-3

CATTLE—Shorthorns

SPLENDID REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, seven months, color red; is exceptionally good individual and of best breeding. Hugh McLaughlin, Plumas, Man.

SELLING—TWO SHORTHORN BULLS, ROAN, 17 months, $85; red, 15 months, $65. Papers included. F. E. Stevens, Dauphin, Man. 44-2

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS—PRIZE WINners. Anything you want, half price. Ruby wheat, $1.50. John Stanley, Carnduff, Sask. 42-3

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS—14 HEAD, INcluding bull, for sale cheap. O. H. Woods, Airdrie, Alta. 43-2

Red Polls

RED POLLS

The real dual-purpose, milk and beef—the farmer's cow. For information and literature, write P. J. HOFFMANN, Secretary, Canadian Red-Polled Association, ANNAHEIM, SASK.

Holsteins

YOUNG HIGH-GRADE HOLSTEINS, BOTH sexes, sired by registered prize-winning sires. Cheap to make room. Rothwell Farms, Regina. 43-3

CHOICE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS, dam's 30-day records up to 1,890 pounds, $50 to $75. W. L. May, Mantario, Sask. 42-3

SELLING—HOLSTEIN BULL, THREE YEARS old, good animal, papers furnished, $100. Wilfred Winsor, Kincaid, Sask.

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN COWS, HEIFERS AND herd bull. W. J. McCracken, Eden, Man. 42-3

Ayrshires

PURE-BRED AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES. Send for price and pedigree. James Allan, Hughenden, Alta.

SWINE—Berkshires

PROLIFIC BERKSHIRES

Grand Champion Boar (one exception)
Grand Champion Sow (one exception)
First Prize Herd (no exception)

at every large Exhibition in Western Canada for the past two years. An unequalled record. Write for prices on the best in Berkshires.

CANADA LAND & IRRIGATION CO. LTD., MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—HERD BOAR three years, weight about 500, $75. Sow to farrow end of October, two years, weight about 350, $50. Gilts, born February, weight about 175, $25; eight weeks, $10. Ernest Hames, Cavendish, Alta. 43-2

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES — LONG, smooth, heavy-boned males, ready for service; 200-pound gilts; also weanlings. Write for price. A. L. Pearce, Lamont, Alta. 43-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS, two months old, large for age, $12 registered; $10 unregistered. E. B. Marvin, Renown, Sask.

SELLING — REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, April boars and sows, large, early maturing, bacon type. Anderson Brothers, Bittern Lake, Alta.

25 REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS AND sows, April and May farrow, price $35 each. D. A. Robertson, Heward, Sask. 43-7

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LEICESTER RAMS, EXTRA QUALITY, Bargain. G. E. Roose, Camrose, Alta. 42-6

POULTRY See also General Miscellaneous

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

SELLING—BRONZE TURKEYS, SIRED BY son of first prize tom at Madison Square Gardens, big beauties. Toms, $10; hens, $5.00. Mrs. Geo. Mackintosh, Garden Head, Sask.

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ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, $1.50; three for $4.00. Martha Hutton, Grandview, Man. 44-2

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, PRIZE winners, $1.50. A. L. Jacobsen, Loreburn, Sask.

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SEEDS See also General Miscellaneous

Various

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